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(54) **POSITIVE ALLOSTERIC MODULATORS OF THE MUSCARINIC ACETYLCHOLINE RECEPTOR M1**

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CPC **C07D 471/04** (2013.01); **C07D 495/04** (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**

None

See application file for complete search history.

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

Described are positive allosteric modulators of muscarinic acetylcholine receptor M₁(mAChR M₁), pharmaceutical compositions including the compounds, and methods of using the compounds and compositions for treating neurological disorders, psychiatric disorders, or a combination thereof.

15 Claims, No Drawings

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**POSITIVE ALLOSTERIC MODULATORS OF
THE MUSCARINIC ACETYLCHOLINE
RECEPTOR M₁**

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED
APPLICATIONS

This patent application is the U.S. national stage entry, under 35 U.S.C. § 371, of International Application Number PCT/US2017/047183, filed Aug. 16, 2017, which claims priority to U.S. Provisional Application No. 62/402,452, filed Sep. 30, 2016, which is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety.

STATEMENT OF GOVERNMENT INTEREST

This invention was made with government support under Grant number MH106839 awarded by the National Institutes of Health. The government has certain rights in the invention.

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present disclosure relates to compounds, compositions, and methods for treating muscarinic acetylcholine receptor M₁ related diseases and/or disorders, such as neurological and psychiatric disorders.

BACKGROUND

Positive allosteric modulators are compounds that bind to a site distinct from that of the orthosteric agonist binding site of a target protein. These modulators enhance the affinity or efficacy of an orthosteric agonist. For example, a selective muscarinic M₁ positive allosteric modulator would result in an increased affinity at the orthosteric binding site for acetylcholine (ACh), the endogenous agonist for the muscarinic M₁ receptor, or an increase in the efficacy induced by ACh. In some systems, the compound may also have an intrinsic activity to activate the receptor in the absence of orthosteric ligand. Positive allosteric modulation (potentiation), therefore, can be an attractive mechanism for enhancing appropriate physiological receptor activation.

Cholinergic neurotransmission involves the activation of nicotinic acetylcholine receptors (nAChRs) or the muscarinic acetylcholine receptors (mAChRs) by the binding of the endogenous orthosteric agonist ACh. Acetylcholinesterase (AChE) inhibitors, which inhibit the hydrolysis of ACh, have been approved in the United States for use in the palliative, but not disease-modifying, treatment of the cognitive deficits in Alzheimer's disease (AD) patients.

mAChRs are members of the family A GPCRs, and include five subtypes, designated M₁, M₂, M₃, M₄, and M₅. M₁, M₃ and M₅ mainly couple to G_q and activate phospholipase C, whereas M₂ and M₄ mainly couple to G_{i/o} and associated effector systems. These five distinct mAChR subtypes have been identified in the mammalian central nervous system where they are prevalent and differentially expressed. M₁-M₅ mAChRs have varying roles in cognitive, sensory, motor and autonomic functions. Activation of various muscarinic receptors, particularly the M₁ subtype, has been proposed as a mechanism to enhance cognition in disorders such as AD and schizophrenia (as well as negative symptoms). Thus, selective positive allosteric modulators of mAChR subtypes that regulate processes involved in cognitive function could prove superior to AChE inhibitors for

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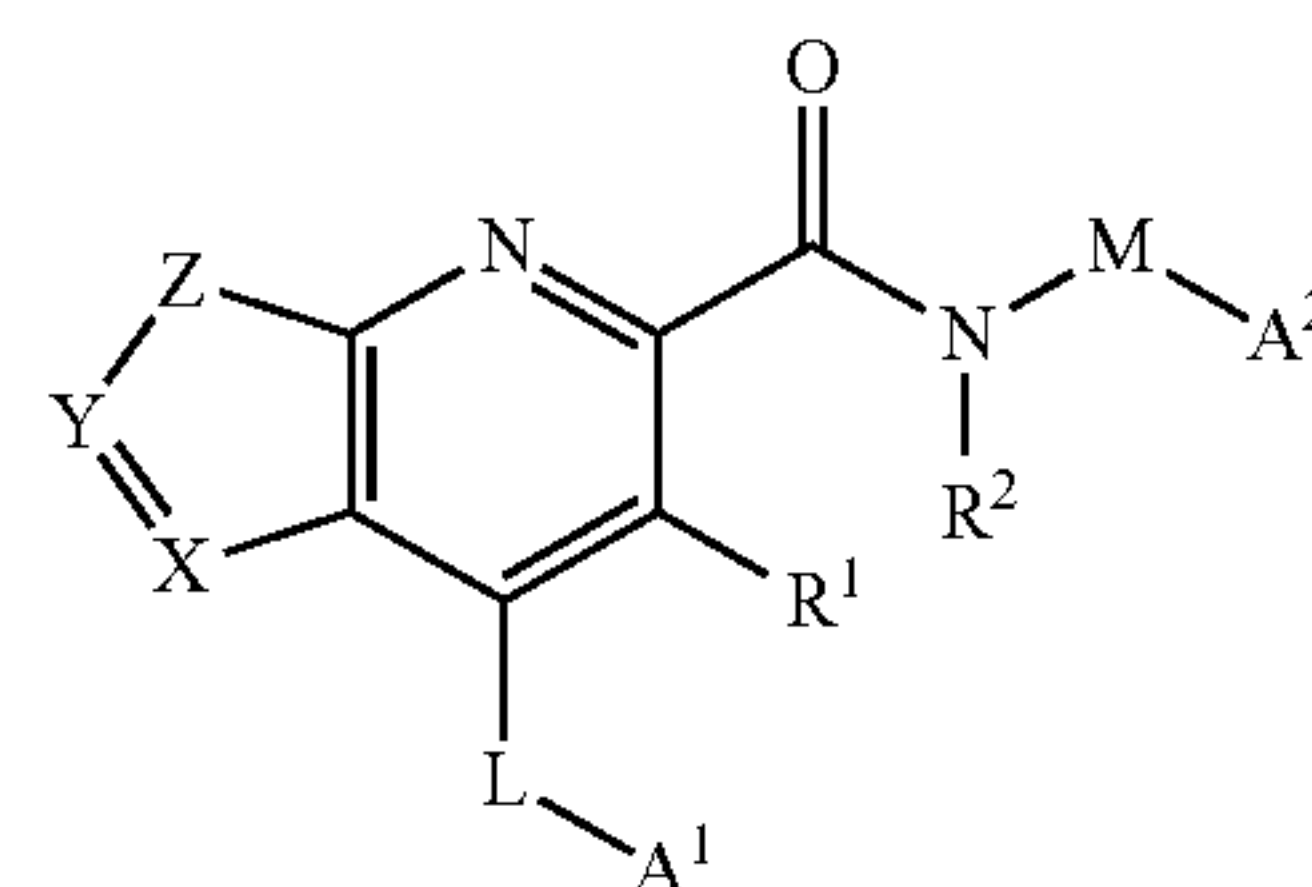
treatment of AD and related disorders as these compounds may exhibit improved selectivity for specific mAChRs.

Efforts to create selective M₁ agonists have been largely unsuccessful, in part due to the high conservation of the orthosteric ACh binding site. As a result, mAChR agonists in clinical studies induce the same adverse effects of AChE inhibitors by activation of peripheral mAChRs. To fully understand the physiological roles of individual mAChR subtypes and to further explore the therapeutic utility of mACh receptors in AD, schizophrenia and other disorders, there exists a need to develop compounds that are highly selective modulators of M₁ and other individual mAChR subtypes. Accordingly, allosteric modulation may be an advantageous pathway because allosteric sites on mAChRs are less highly conserved.

Despite advances in muscarinic receptor (mAChR) research, there remains a scarcity of compounds that are potent, efficacious and selective positive allosteric modulators of the M₁ mAChR that are also effective in the treatment of neurological and psychiatric disorders associated with cholinergic activity, or other neurologic diseases in which the muscarinic M₁ receptor may be involved.

SUMMARY

In one aspect, disclosed are compounds of formula (I),



(I)

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein

X is CR^{3a} or N;

Y is CR^{3b} or N;

Z is S, O, or NR⁴;

L is —[C(R^aR^b)]_p—, C₂-C₆-alkenyl, C(O), O, or S;

A¹ is Cyc¹ or Cyc²-Q-Cyc³;

R¹ is hydrogen, alkyl, alkoxy, alkoxyalkyl, halogen, cyano, or haloalkyl;

R² is hydrogen, alkyl or haloalkyl;

M is a bond, C₂-C₆-alkenyl, or —[C(R^cR^d)]_t—[C(R^eR^f)]_k—;

A² is alkyl, alkoxy, hydroxyalkyl, alkoxyalkyl, haloalkyl, cyanoalkyl, cycloalkyl, heterocycle, heteroaryl, or aryl, each of which is independently substituted or unsubstituted; or A² and R², together with the atoms to which they are attached, form a heterocycle;

R^{3a} and R^{3b} are each independently selected from hydrogen, alkyl, cyano, alkoxy, alkoxyalkyl, haloalkyl, and halogen;

R⁴ is hydrogen, or alkyl;

R⁵ is independently, at each occurrence, hydrogen, alkyl, or —C(O)R^g;

Cyc¹ is aryl, heteroaryl, heterocycle or cycloalkyl;

Cyc² is aryl, heteroaryl, heterocycle or cycloalkyl;

Q is a bond, C₁-C₆-alkyl, C₂-C₆-alkenyl, C(O)NH, O, S, or NR⁵;

Cyc³ is aryl, heteroaryl, heterocycle or cycloalkyl, each of which is independently substituted or unsubstituted;

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R^a , R^b , R^c , R^d , R^e , and R^f are each independently hydrogen, alkyl, hydroxyalkyl, haloalkyl, hydroxy, cyano, alkoxy, alkoxyalkyl, or halogen;

p is 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6;

t is 0, 1, 2, or 3;

k is 0, 1, 2, or 3; and

R^g is independently, at each occurrence, alkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl or alkoxy;

wherein said aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl, and heterocycle, at each occurrence, are independently substituted or unsubstituted.

Also disclosed are pharmaceutical compositions comprising the compounds, methods of making the compounds, and methods of using the compounds for treatment of M_1 muscarinic acetylcholine receptor related diseases and/or disorders.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Disclosed herein are positive allosteric modulators of the M_1 muscarinic acetylcholine receptor M_1 (mAChR M_1). The modulators can have the structure of formula (I). Compounds of formula (I) exhibit high affinity for mAChR M_1 , and can also exhibit selectivity over other muscarinic acetylcholine receptors. Compounds of formula (I) can be used to treat or prevent diseases and disorders associated with mAChR M_1 by modulating mAChR M_1 activity. mAChR M_1 has been implicated in a number of different diseases and disorders including, but not limited to, neurological and psychiatric disorders.

Since the orthosteric binding sites of the mAChR isoforms are highly conserved, selective modulators of the mAChRs that bind at the orthosteric site remain elusive. One strategy to selectively bind and modulate the mAChRs includes identifying allosteric sites which may be amenable to modulation by a small molecule. In particular, positive allosteric modulation of mAChR M_1 can result in potentiation of the mAChR M_1 receptor and provide therapeutic benefits for disorders associated with mAChR M_1 dysfunction.

1. Definitions

Unless otherwise defined, all technical and scientific terms used herein have the same meaning as commonly understood by one of ordinary skill in the art. In case of conflict, the present document, including definitions, will control. Preferred methods and materials are described below, although methods and materials similar or equivalent to those described herein can be used in practice or testing of the present invention. All publications, patent applications, patents and other references mentioned herein are incorporated by reference in their entirety. The materials, methods, and examples disclosed herein are illustrative only and not intended to be limiting.

The terms "comprise(s)," "include(s)," "having," "has," "can," "contain(s)," and variants thereof, as used herein, are intended to be open-ended transitional phrases, terms, or words that do not preclude the possibility of additional acts or structures. The singular forms "a," "an" and "the" include plural references unless the context clearly dictates otherwise. The present disclosure also contemplates other embodiments "comprising," "consisting of" and "consisting essentially of," the embodiments or elements presented herein, whether explicitly set forth or not.

The modifier "about" used in connection with a quantity is inclusive of the stated value and has the meaning dictated

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by the context (for example, it includes at least the degree of error associated with the measurement of the particular quantity). The modifier "about" should also be considered as disclosing the range defined by the absolute values of the two endpoints. For example, the expression "from about 2 to about 4" also discloses the range "from 2 to 4." The term "about" may refer to plus or minus 10% of the indicated number. For example, "about 10%" may indicate a range of 9% to 11%, and "about 1" may mean from 0.9-1.1. Other meanings of "about" may be apparent from the context, such as rounding off, so, for example "about 1" may also mean from 0.5 to 1.4.

Definitions of specific functional groups and chemical terms are described in more detail below. For purposes of this disclosure, the chemical elements are identified in accordance with the Periodic Table of the Elements, CAS version, Handbook of Chemistry and Physics, 75th Ed., inside cover, and specific functional groups are generally defined as described therein. Additionally, general principles of organic chemistry, as well as specific functional moieties and reactivity, are described in *Organic Chemistry*, Thomas Sorrell, University Science Books, Sausalito, 1999; Smith and March *March's Advanced Organic Chemistry*, 5th Edition, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York, 2001; Larock, *Comprehensive Organic Transformations*, VCH Publishers, Inc., New York, 1989; Carruthers, *Some Modern Methods of Organic Synthesis*, 3rd Edition, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1987; the entire contents of each of which are incorporated herein by reference.

The term "alkoxy," as used herein, refers to an alkyl group, as defined herein, appended to the parent molecular moiety through an oxygen atom. Representative examples of alkoxy include, but are not limited to, methoxy, ethoxy, propoxy, 2-propoxy, butoxy and tert-butoxy.

The term "alkyl," as used herein, means a straight or branched, saturated hydrocarbon chain containing from 1 to 10 carbon atoms. The term "lower alkyl" or "C₁-C₆-alkyl" means a straight or branched chain hydrocarbon containing from 1 to 6 carbon atoms. The term "C₁-C₃-alkyl" means a straight or branched chain hydrocarbon containing from 1 to 3 carbon atoms. Representative examples of alkyl include, but are not limited to, methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, iso-propyl, n-butyl, sec-butyl, iso-butyl, tert-butyl, n-pentyl, isopentyl, neopentyl, n-hexyl, 3-methylhexyl, 2,2-dimethylpentyl, 2,3-dimethylpentyl, n-heptyl, n-octyl, n-nonyl, and n-decyl.

The term "alkenyl," as used herein, means a straight or branched, hydrocarbon chain containing at least one carbon-carbon double bond and from 1 to 10 carbon atoms.

The term "alkoxyalkyl," as used herein, refers to an alkoxy group, as defined herein, appended to the parent molecular moiety through an alkyl group, as defined herein.

The term "alkoxyfluoroalkyl," as used herein, refers to an alkoxy group, as defined herein, appended to the parent molecular moiety through a fluoroalkyl group, as defined herein.

The term "alkylene," as used herein, refers to a divalent group derived from a straight or branched chain hydrocarbon of 1 to 10 carbon atoms, for example, of 2 to 5 carbon atoms. Representative examples of alkylene include, but are not limited to, —CH₂CH₂—, —CH₂CH₂CH₂—, —CH₂CH₂CH₂CH₂—, and —CH₂CH₂CH₂CH₂CH₂—.

The term "alkenylene," as used herein, refers to a divalent group derived from a straight or branched chain hydrocarbon of 1 to 10 carbon atoms, wherein at least one carbon-carbon bond is a double bond.

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The term “alkylamino,” as used herein, means at least one alkyl group, as defined herein, is appended to the parent molecular moiety through an amino group, as defined herein.

The term “amide,” as used herein, means —C(O)NR— or —NRC(O)—, wherein R may be hydrogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, heterocycle, alkenyl, or heteroalkyl.

The term “aminoalkyl,” as used herein, means at least one amino group, as defined herein, is appended to the parent molecular moiety through an alkylene group, as defined herein.

The term “amino,” as used herein, means —NR_xR_y, wherein R_x and R_y may be hydrogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, heterocycle, alkenyl, or heteroalkyl. In the case of an aminoalkyl group or any other moiety where amino appends together two other moieties, amino may be —NR_x—, wherein R_x may be hydrogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, heterocycle, alkenyl, or heteroalkyl.

The term “aryl,” as used herein, refers to a phenyl group, or a bicyclic fused ring system. Bicyclic fused ring systems are exemplified by a phenyl group appended to the parent molecular moiety and fused to a cycloalkyl group, as defined herein, a phenyl group, a heteroaryl group, as defined herein, or a heterocycle, as defined herein. Representative examples of aryl include, but are not limited to, indolyl, naphthyl, phenyl, quinolinyl and tetrahydroquinolinyl.

The term “cyanoalkyl,” as used herein, means at least one —CN group, is appended to the parent molecular moiety through an alkylene group, as defined herein.

The term “cyanofluoroalkyl,” as used herein, means at least one —CN group, is appended to the parent molecular moiety through a fluoroalkyl group, as defined herein.

The term “cycloalkoxy,” as used herein, refers to a cycloalkyl group, as defined herein, appended to the parent molecular moiety through an oxygen atom.

The term “cycloalkyl,” as used herein, refers to a carbocyclic ring system containing three to ten carbon atoms, zero heteroatoms and zero double bonds. Representative examples of cycloalkyl include, but are not limited to, cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, cycloheptyl, cyclooctyl, cyclononyl, cyclodecyl, adamantyl, and bicyclo[1.1.1]pentanyl. “Cycloalkyl” also includes carbocyclic ring systems in which a cycloalkyl group is appended to the parent molecular moiety and is fused to an aryl group as defined herein (e.g., a phenyl group), a heteroaryl group as defined herein, or a heterocycle as defined herein. Representative examples of such cycloalkyl groups include, but are not limited to, 2,3-dihydro-1H-indenyl (e.g., 2,3-dihydro-1H-inden-1-yl and 2,3-dihydro-1H-inden-2-yl), 6,7-dihydro-5H-cyclopenta[b]pyridinyl (e.g., 6,7-dihydro-5H-cyclopenta[b]pyridin-6-yl), and 5,6,7,8-tetrahydroquinolinyl (e.g., 5,6,7,8-tetrahydroquinolin-5-yl).

The term “cycloalkenyl,” as used herein, means a non-aromatic monocyclic or multicyclic ring system containing at least one carbon-carbon double bond and preferably having from 5-10 carbon atoms per ring. Exemplary monocyclic cycloalkenyl rings include cyclopentenyl, cyclohexenyl or cycloheptenyl.

The term “fluoroalkyl,” as used herein, means an alkyl group, as defined herein, in which one, two, three, four, five, six, seven or eight hydrogen atoms are replaced by fluorine. Representative examples of fluoroalkyl include, but are not limited to, 2-fluoroethyl, 2,2,2-trifluoroethyl, trifluoromethyl, difluoromethyl, pentafluoroethyl, and trifluoropropyl such as 3,3,3-trifluoropropyl.

The term “fluoroalkoxy,” as used herein, means at least one fluoroalkyl group, as defined herein, is appended to the

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parent molecular moiety through an oxygen atom. Representative examples of fluoroalkoxy include, but are not limited to, difluoromethoxy, trifluoromethoxy and 2,2,2-trifluoroethoxy.

The term “halogen” or “halo,” as used herein, means Cl, Br, I, or F.

The term “haloalkyl,” as used herein, means an alkyl group, as defined herein, in which one, two, three, four, five, six, seven or eight hydrogen atoms are replaced by a halogen.

The term “haloalkoxy,” as used herein, means at least one haloalkyl group, as defined herein, is appended to the parent molecular moiety through an oxygen atom.

The term “halocycloalkyl,” as used herein, means a cycloalkyl group, as defined herein, in which one or more hydrogen atoms are replaced by a halogen.

The term “heteroalkyl,” as used herein, means an alkyl group, as defined herein, in which one or more of the carbon atoms has been replaced by a heteroatom selected from S, O, P and N. Representative examples of heteroalkyls include, but are not limited to, alkyl ethers, secondary and tertiary alkyl amines, amides, and alkyl sulfides.

The term “heteroaryl,” as used herein, refers to an aromatic monocyclic ring or an aromatic bicyclic ring system.

The aromatic monocyclic rings are five or six membered rings containing at least one heteroatom independently selected from the group consisting of N, O and S (e.g. 1, 2, 3, or 4 heteroatoms independently selected from O, S, and N). The five membered aromatic monocyclic rings have two double bonds and the six membered aromatic monocyclic rings have three double bonds. The bicyclic heteroaryl groups are exemplified by a monocyclic heteroaryl ring appended to the parent molecular moiety and fused to a monocyclic cycloalkyl group, as defined herein, a monocyclic aryl group, as defined herein, a monocyclic heteroaryl group, as defined herein, or a monocyclic heterocycle, as defined herein. Representative examples of heteroaryl include, but are not limited to, indolyl, pyridinyl (including pyridin-2-yl, pyridin-3-yl, pyridin-4-yl), pyrimidinyl, pyrazinyl, pyridazinyl, pyrazolyl, pyrrolyl, benzopyrazolyl, 1,2,3-triazolyl, 1,3,4-thiadiazolyl, 1,2,4-thiadiazolyl, 1,3,4-oxadiazolyl, 1,2,4-oxadiazolyl, imidazolyl, thiazolyl, isothiazolyl, thienyl, benzimidazolyl, benzothiazolyl, benzoxazolyl, benzoxadiazolyl, benzothienyl, benzofuranyl, isobenzofuranyl, furanyl, oxazolyl, isoxazolyl, purinyl, isoindolyl, quinoxalinyl, indazolyl, quinazolinyl, 1,2,4-triazinyl, 1,3,5-triazinyl, isoquinolinyl, quinolinyl, 6,7-dihydro-1,3-benzothiazolyl, imidazo[1,2-a]pyridinyl, naphthyridinyl, pyridoimidazolyl, thiazolo[5,4-b]pyridin-2-yl, thiazolo[5,4-d]pyrimidin-2-yl.

The term “heterocycle” or “heterocyclic,” as used herein, means a monocyclic heterocycle, a bicyclic heterocycle, or a tricyclic heterocycle. The monocyclic heterocycle is a three-, four-, five-, six-, seven-, or eight-membered ring containing at least one heteroatom independently selected from the group consisting of O, N, and S. The three- or four-membered ring contains zero or one double bond, and one heteroatom selected from the group consisting of O, N, and S. The five-membered ring contains zero or one double bond and one, two or three heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of O, N and S. The six-membered ring contains zero, one or two double bonds and one, two, or three heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of O, N, and S. The seven- and eight-membered rings contains zero, one, two, or three double bonds and one, two, or three heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of O, N, and S. Representative examples of monocyclic heterocycles

include, but are not limited to, azetidiny, azepanyl, aziridinyl, diazepanyl, 1,3-dioxanyl, 1,3-dioxolanyl, 1,3-dithiolanyl, 1,3-dithianyl, imidazoliny, imidazolidiny, isothiazoliny, isothiazolidiny, isoxazoliny, isoxazolidiny, morpholiny, 2-oxo-3-piperidinyl, 2-oxoazepan-3-yl, oxadiazoliny, oxadiazolidiny, oxazoliny, oxazolidiny, oxetanyl, oxepanyl, oxocanyl, piperaziny, piperidinyl, pyranyl, pyrazoliny, pyrazolidiny, pyrroliny, pyrrolidinyl, tetrahydrofuranyl, tetrahydropyranyl, tetrahydropyridiny, tetrahydrothienyl, thiadiazoliny, thiadiazolidiny, 1,2-thiazinanyl, 1,3-thiazinanyl, thiazoliny, thiazolidiny, thiomorpholiny, 1,1-dioxidothiomorpholiny (thiomorpholine sulfone), thiopyranyl, and trithianyl. The bicyclic heterocycle is a monocyclic heterocycle fused to a phenyl group, or a monocyclic heterocycle fused to a monocyclic cycloalkyl, or a monocyclic heterocycle fused to a monocyclic cycloalkenyl, or a monocyclic heterocycle fused to a monocyclic heterocycle, or a spiro heterocycle group, or a bridged monocyclic heterocycle ring system in which two non-adjacent atoms of the ring are linked by an alkylene bridge of 1, 2, 3, or 4 carbon atoms, or an alkenylene bridge of two, three, or four carbon atoms. Representative examples of bicyclic heterocycles include, but are not limited to, benzopyranyl, benzothioopyranyl, chromanyl, 2,3-dihydrobenzofuranyl, 2,3-dihydrobenzothienyl, 2,3-dihydroisoquinoline, 2-azaspiro[3.3]heptan-2-yl, 2-oxa-6-azaspiro[3.3]heptan-6-yl, azabicyclo[2.2.1]heptyl (including 2-azabicyclo[2.2.1]hept-2-yl), azabicyclo[3.1.0]hexanyl (including 3-azabicyclo[3.1.0]hexan-3-yl), 2,3-dihydro-1H-indolyl, isoindoliny, octahydrocyclopenta[c]pyrrolyl, octahydropyrrolopyridiny, and tetrahydroisoquinoliny. Tricyclic heterocycles are exemplified by a bicyclic heterocycle fused to a phenyl group, or a bicyclic heterocycle fused to a monocyclic cycloalkyl, or a bicyclic heterocycle fused to a monocyclic cycloalkenyl, or a bicyclic heterocycle fused to a monocyclic heterocycle, or a bicyclic heterocycle in which two non-adjacent atoms of the bicyclic ring are linked by an alkylene bridge of 1, 2, 3, or 4 carbon atoms, or an alkenylene bridge of two, three, or four carbon atoms. Examples of tricyclic heterocycles include, but are not limited to, octahydro-2,5-epoxypentalene, hexahydro-2H-2,5-methanocyclopenta[b]furan, hexahydro-1H-1,4-methanocyclopenta[c]furan, aza-adamantane (1-azatricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]decane), and oxa-adamantane (2-oxatricyclo[3.3.1.1^{3,7}]decane). The monocyclic, bicyclic, and tricyclic heterocycles are connected to the parent molecular moiety through any carbon atom or any nitrogen atom contained within the rings, and can be unsubstituted or substituted.

The term “hydroxyl” or “hydroxy,” as used herein, means an —OH group.

The term “hydroxyalkyl,” as used herein, means at least one —OH group, is appended to the parent molecular moiety through an alkylene group, as defined herein.

The term “hydroxyfluoroalkyl,” as used herein, means at least one —OH group, is appended to the parent molecular moiety through a fluoroalkyl group, as defined herein.

In some instances, the number of carbon atoms in a hydrocarbonyl substituent (e.g., alkyl or cycloalkyl) is indicated by the prefix “C_x-C_y—” wherein x is the minimum and y is the maximum number of carbon atoms in the substituent. Thus, for example, “C₁-C₃-alkyl” refers to an alkyl substituent containing from 1 to 3 carbon atoms.

The term “sulfonamide,” as used herein, means —S(O)₂NR^d— or —NR^dS(O)—, wherein R^d may be hydrogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, heterocycle, alkenyl, or heteroalkyl.

The term “substituents” refers to a group “substituted” on an aryl, heteroaryl, phenyl or pyridinyl group at any atom of that group. Any atom can be substituted.

The term “substituted” refers to a group that may be further substituted with one or more non-hydrogen substituent groups. Substituent groups include, but are not limited to, halogen, =O (oxo), =S (thioxo), cyano, nitro, fluoroalkyl, alkoxyfluoroalkyl, fluoroalkoxy, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, haloalkyl, haloalkoxy, heteroalkyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, aryl, heteroaryl, heterocycle, cycloalkylalkyl, heteroarylalkyl, arylalkyl, hydroxy, hydroxyalkyl, alkoxy, alkoxyalkyl, alkylene, aryloxy, phenoxy, benzyloxy, amino, alkylamino, acylamino, aminoalkyl, arylamino, sulfonylamino, sulfinylamino, sulfonyl, alkylsulfonyl, arylsulfonyl, aminosulfonyl, sulfinyl, —COOH, ketone, amide, carbamate, and acyl. For example, if a group is described as being “optionally substituted” (such as an alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl, heteroalkyl, heterocycle or other group such as an R group), it may have 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 substituents independently selected from halogen, =O (oxo), =S (thioxo), cyano, nitro, fluoroalkyl, alkoxyfluoroalkyl, fluoroalkoxy, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, haloalkyl, haloalkoxy, heteroalkyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, aryl, heteroaryl, heterocycle, cycloalkylalkyl, heteroarylalkyl, arylalkyl, hydroxy, hydroxyalkyl, alkoxy, alkoxyalkyl, alkylene, aryloxy, phenoxy, benzyloxy, amino, alkylamino, acylamino, aminoalkyl, arylamino, sulfonylamino, sulfinylamino, sulfonyl, alkylsulfonyl, arylsulfonyl, aminosulfonyl, sulfinyl, —COOH, ketone, amide, carbamate, and acyl.

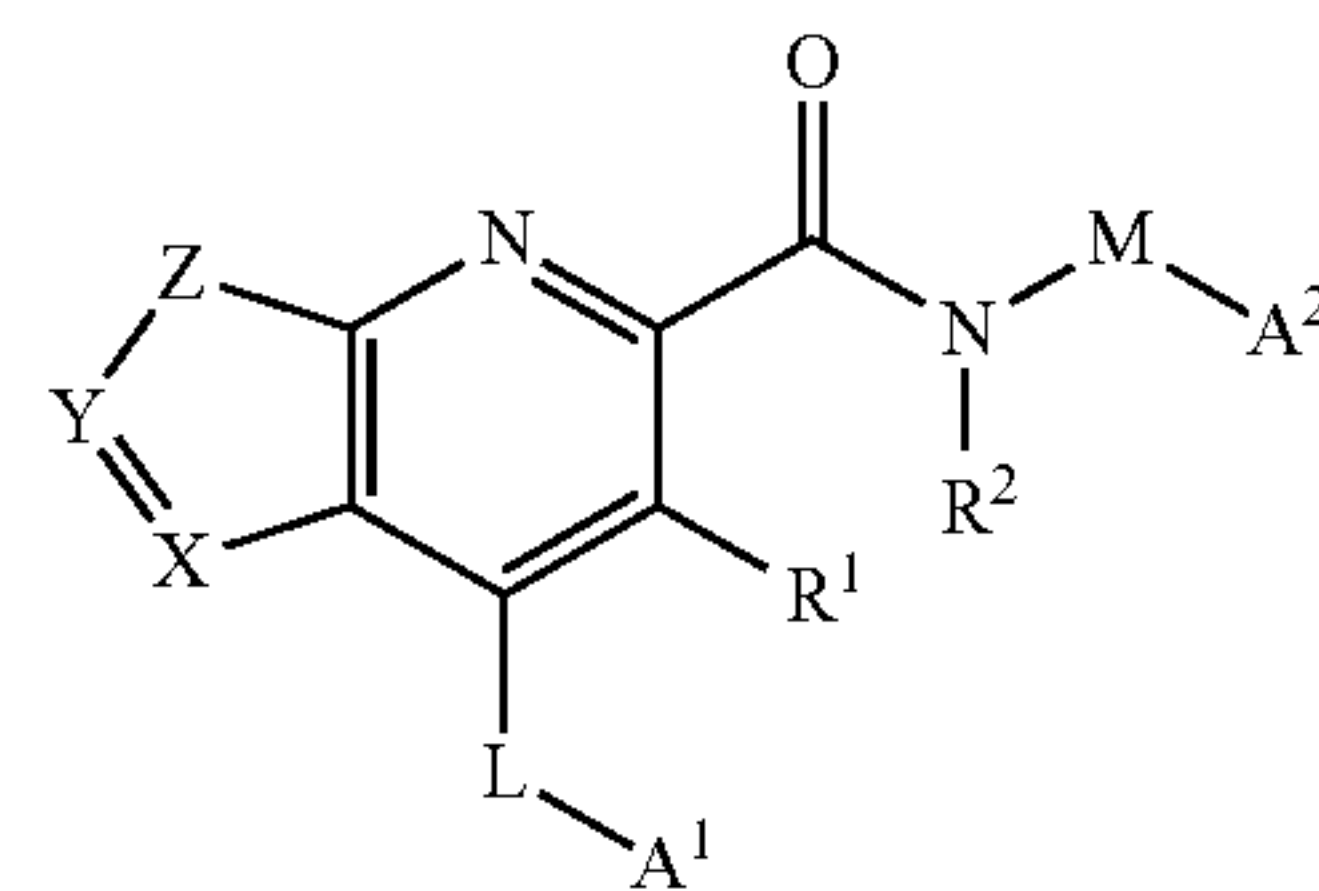
The term “=” designates a single bond (—) or a double bond (=).

For compounds described herein, groups and substituents thereof may be selected in accordance with permitted valence of the atoms and the substituents, such that the selections and substitutions result in a stable compound, e.g., which does not spontaneously undergo transformation such as by rearrangement, cyclization, elimination, etc.

For the recitation of numeric ranges herein, each intervening number there between with the same degree of precision is explicitly contemplated. For example, for the range of 6-9, the numbers 7 and 8 are contemplated in addition to 6 and 9, and for the range 6.0-7.0, the number 6.0, 6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, 6.6, 6.7, 6.8, 6.9, and 7.0 are explicitly contemplated.

2. Compounds

In one aspect, disclosed is a compound of formula (I):



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein
 X is CR^{3a} or N;
 Y is CR^{3b} or N;
 Z is S, O, or NR⁴;
 L is —[C(R^aR^b)]_p—, C₂-C₆-alkenylene, C(O), O, or S;
 A¹ is Cyc¹ or Cyc²-Q-Cyc³;

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R¹ is hydrogen, alkyl, alkoxy, alkoxyalkyl, halogen, cyano, or haloalkyl;

R² is hydrogen, alkyl or haloalkyl;

M is a bond, C₂-C₆-alkenylenyl, or $-\text{[C(R}^c\text{R}^d)]_t-\text{[C(R}^e\text{R}^f)]_k-$;

A² is alkyl, alkoxy, hydroxyalkyl, alkoxyalkyl, haloalkyl, cyanoalkyl, cycloalkyl, heterocycle, heteroaryl, or aryl, each of which is independently substituted or unsubstituted; or A² and R², together with the atoms to which they are attached, form a heterocycle;

R^{3a} and R^{3b} are each independently selected from hydrogen, alkyl, cyano, alkoxy, alkoxyalkyl, haloalkyl, and halogen;

R⁴ is hydrogen, or alkyl;

R⁵ is independently, at each occurrence, hydrogen, alkyl, or $-\text{C(O)R}^g$;

Cyc¹ is aryl, heteroaryl, heterocycle or cycloalkyl;

Cyc² is aryl, heteroaryl, heterocycle or cycloalkyl;

Q is a bond, C₁-C₆-alkylenyl, C₂-C₆-alkenylenyl, C(O)NH, O, S, or NR⁵;

Cyc³ is aryl, heteroaryl, heterocycle or cycloalkyl, each of which is independently substituted or unsubstituted;

R^a, R^b, R^c, R^d, R^e, and R^f are each independently hydrogen, alkyl, hydroxyalkyl, haloalkyl, hydroxy, cyano, alkoxy, alkoxyalkyl, or halogen;

p is 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6;

t is 0, 1, 2, or 3;

k is 0, 1, 2, or 3; and

R^g is independently, at each occurrence, alkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl or alkoxy;

wherein said aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl, and heterocycle, at each occurrence, are independently substituted or unsubstituted.

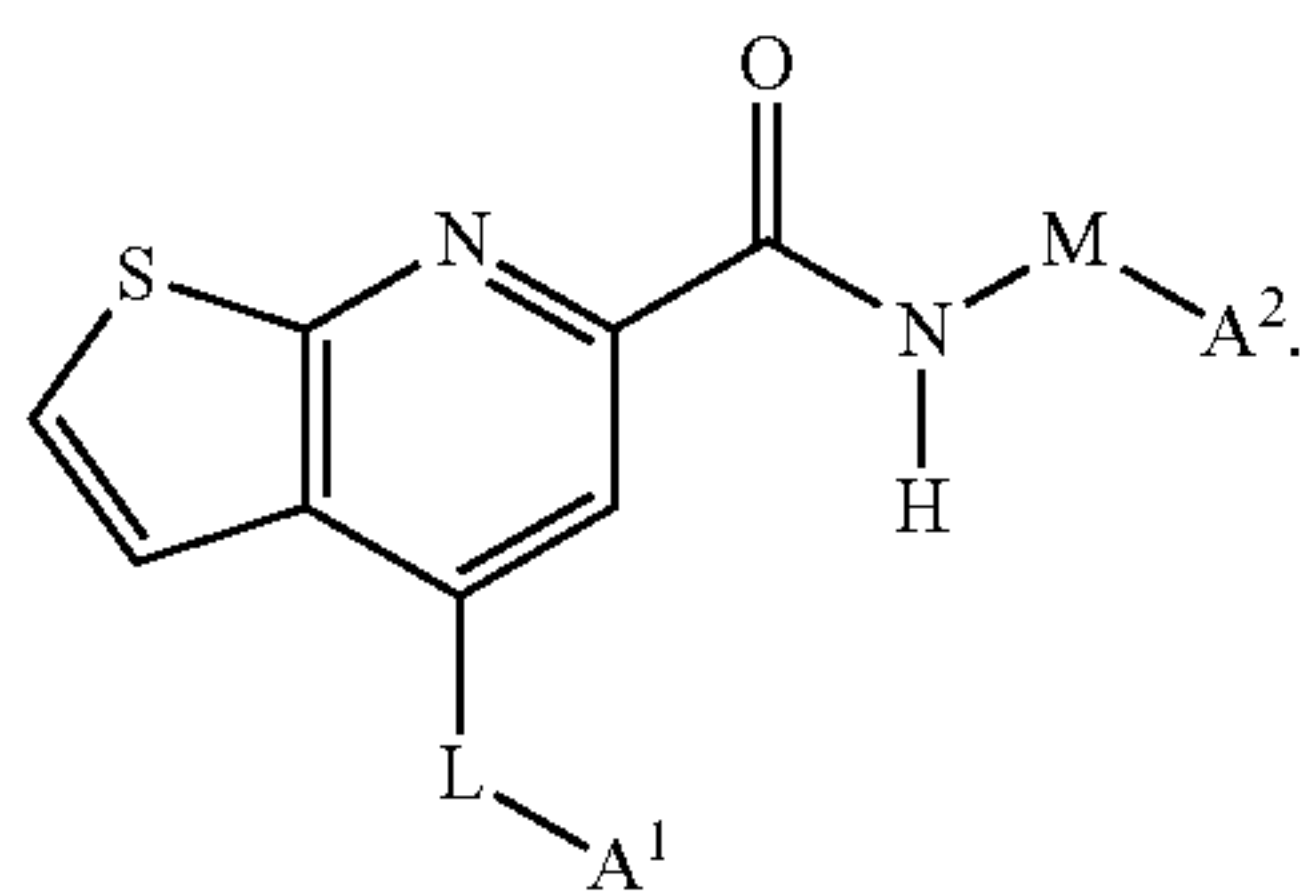
In some embodiments, X is CR^{3a}; Y is CR^{3b}; and Z is S or O. In some embodiments, R^{3a} is hydrogen; R^{3b} is hydrogen; and Z is S.

In some embodiments, X is CR^{3a}, Y is CR^{3b}, and Z is NR⁴. In some embodiments, R^{3a} is hydrogen, R^{3b} is hydrogen, and R⁴ is alkyl (e.g., methyl or ethyl).

In some embodiments, X is CR^{3a}, Y is N, and Z is NR⁴. In some embodiments, R^{3a} is hydrogen, and R⁴ is alkyl (e.g., methyl).

In some embodiments, R¹ is hydrogen, and R² is hydrogen.

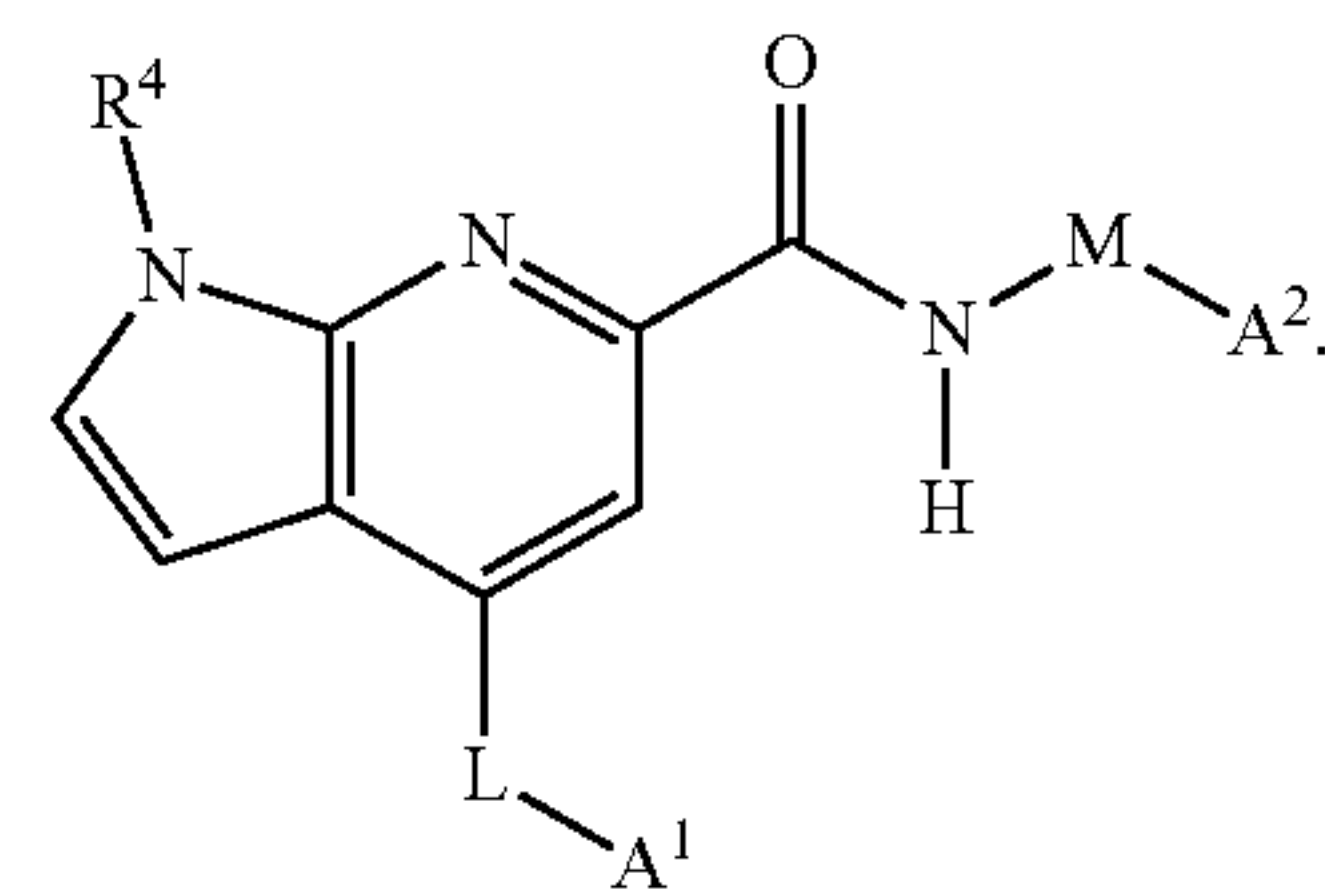
In some embodiments, the compound is a compound of formula (I-a):



(I-a)

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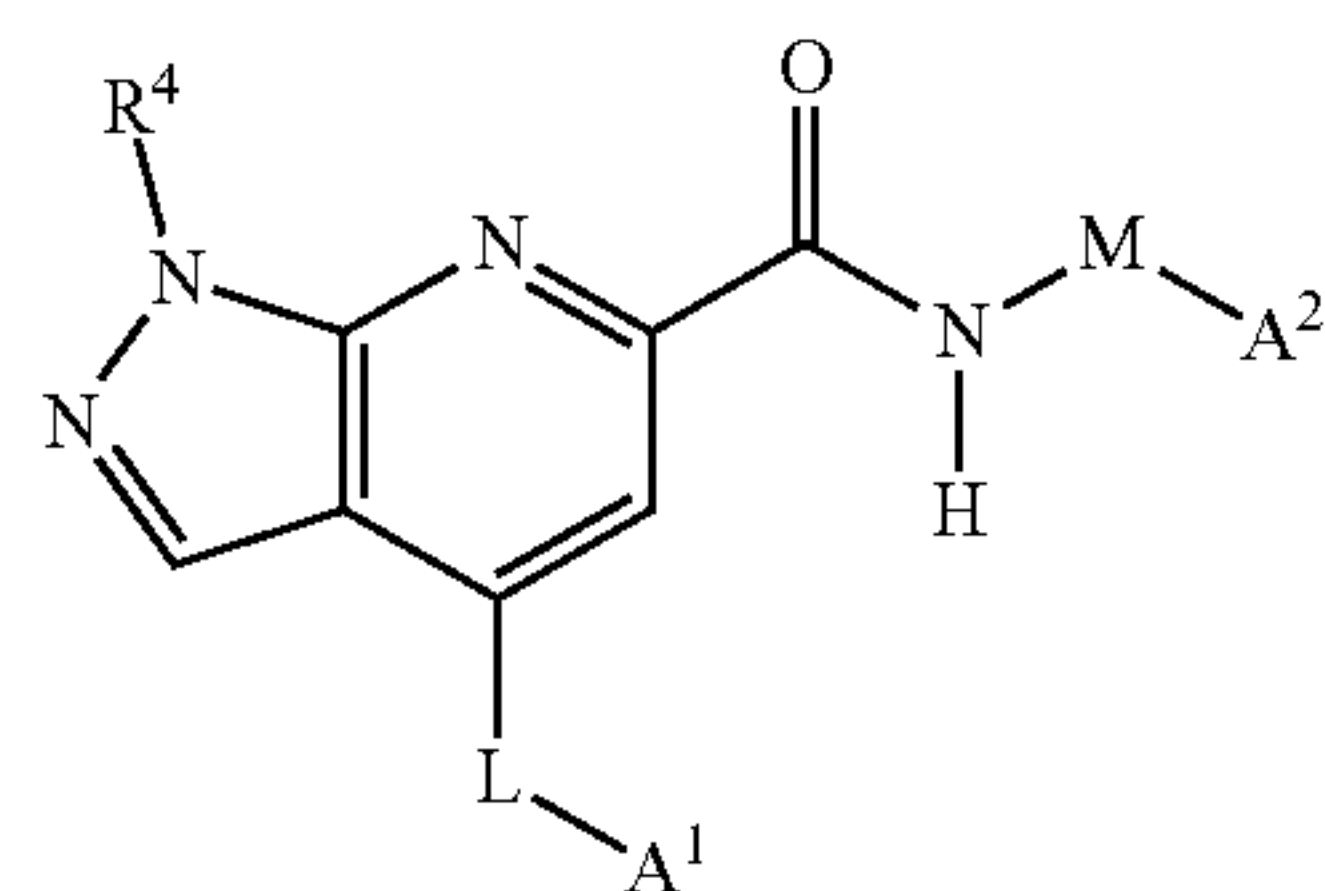
In some embodiments, the compound is a compound of formula (I-b):



(I-b)

In some embodiments, R⁴ is alkyl (e.g., methyl or ethyl).

In some embodiments, the compound is a compound of formula (I-c):



(I-c)

In some embodiments, R⁴ is alkyl (e.g., methyl or ethyl). In some embodiments, R⁴ is methyl.

In some embodiments, L is $-\text{[C(R}^a\text{R}^b)]_p-$, R^a and R^b are each independently hydrogen or alkyl, p is 1, A¹ is Cyc²-Q-Cyc³, Cyc² is aryl or heteroaryl, Q is a bond; and Cyc³ is heteroaryl. In some embodiments, R^a and R^b are each hydrogen. In some embodiments, Cyc² is selected from phenyl and a six-membered heteroaryl having 1 or 2 nitrogen atoms (e.g., pyridyl). In some embodiments, Cyc³ is a five-membered monocyclic heteroaryl having one, two, or three heteroatoms independently selected from O, S and N, wherein the heteroaryl is unsubstituted or is optionally substituted with 1 or 2 substituents independently selected from the group consisting of alkyl, halogen, and haloalkyl. In some embodiments, Cyc³ is selected from thiazolyl, pyrazolyl and oxazolyl, any of which may be optionally substituted with 1 or 2 substituents (e.g., alkyl such as methyl). In some embodiments, Cyc³ is selected from thiazol-4-yl, pyrazol-1-yl, 1-methyl-pyrazol-3-yl, 1-methyl-pyrazol-4-yl, and 2-methyloxazol-4-yl.

In some embodiments: M is a bond or $-\text{[C(R}^c\text{R}^d)]_t-\text{[C(R}^e\text{R}^f)]_k-$; R^c, R^d, R^e, and R^f are each independently hydrogen, alkyl, hydroxyalkyl, or hydroxy; t is 0 or 1; k is 0 or 1; and A² is selected from cycloalkyl, heterocycle, and alkoxyalkyl, each of which may be substituted or unsubstituted. In some embodiments, t is 1, k is 0, and R^c and R^d are each independently hydrogen.

In some embodiments, A² is cycloalkyl. In some embodiments, A² is selected from cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, cycloheptyl, and 2-oxaspiro[3.3]heptan-6-yl, each of which is independently unsubstituted or substituted with 1 or 2 substituents selected from alkyl (e.g., methyl), hydroxy, halo (e.g., fluoro) and haloalkyl.

In some embodiments, A² is heterocycle. In some embodiments, A² is a 4-, 5- or 6-membered heterocyclic ring having one or two heteroatoms independently selected from oxygen, nitrogen and sulfur. In some embodiments, A² is

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selected from azetidiny, oxetanyl, tetrahydrofuranyl, and tetrahydropyranyl, each of which is independently unsubstituted or substituted with 1 or 2 substituents selected from alkyl (e.g., methyl), hydroxy, halo (e.g., fluoro), haloalkyl (e.g., trifluoromethyl), and heterocyclyl (e.g., a monocyclic 4- or 5-membered heteroaryl containing one heteroatom selected from oxygen and nitrogen, such as oxetanyl).

Representative compounds of formula (I) include, but are not limited to:

1-methyl-N-tetrahydropyran-4-yl-4-[(4-thiazol-4-ylphenyl)methyl]pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide;
 1-methyl-N-tetrahydropyran-4-yl-4-[(4-thiazol-4-ylphenyl)methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide;
 N-[(1S,2S)-2-hydroxycyclobutyl]-1-methyl-4-[(4-thiazol-4-ylphenyl)methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide;
 4-[[4-(2-methyloxazol-4-yl)phenyl]methyl]-N-tetrahydropyran-4-yl-thieno[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide;
 1-methyl-4-[(4-pyrazol-1-ylphenyl)methyl]-N-tetrahydropyran-4-yl-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide;
 1-methyl-N-(2-oxaspiro[3.3]heptan-6-yl)-4-[(4-pyrazol-1-ylphenyl)methyl]pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide;
 N-[(3R,4S)-3-hydroxytetrahydropyran-4-yl]-1-methyl-4-[(4-pyrazol-1-ylphenyl)methyl]pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide;
 N-[(1S,2S)-2-hydroxycyclohexyl]-1-methyl-4-[(4-pyrazol-1-ylphenyl)methyl]pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide;
 1-ethyl-N-[(3R,4S)-3-hydroxytetrahydropyran-4-yl]-4-[(4-pyrazol-1-ylphenyl)methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide;
 1-ethyl-N-[(1S,2S)-2-hydroxycyclohexyl]-4-[(4-pyrazol-1-ylphenyl)methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide;
 1-ethyl-4-[(4-pyrazol-1-ylphenyl)methyl]-N-tetrahydropyran-4-yl-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide;
 1-ethyl-N-(2-oxaspiro[3.3]heptan-6-yl)-4-[(4-pyrazol-1-ylphenyl)methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide;
 1-ethyl-N-[(1S,2S)-2-hydroxycyclobutyl]-4-[(4-pyrazol-1-ylphenyl)methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide;
 1-ethyl-N-[(1S,2S)-2-hydroxycyclopentyl]-4-[(4-pyrazol-1-ylphenyl)methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide;
 1-ethyl-N-[(1S,2S)-2-hydroxycycloheptyl]-4-[(4-pyrazol-1-ylphenyl)methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide;
 N-[(3R,4S)-3-hydroxytetrahydropyran-4-yl]-1-methyl-4-[(4-pyrazol-1-ylphenyl)methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide;
 N-[(1S,2S)-2-hydroxycyclohexyl]-1-methyl-4-[(4-pyrazol-1-ylphenyl)methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide;
 1-methyl-4-[(4-pyrazol-1-ylphenyl)methyl]-N-tetrahydropyran-4-yl-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide;
 1-methyl-N-(2-oxaspiro[3.3]heptan-6-yl)-4-[(4-pyrazol-1-ylphenyl)methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide;
 N-[(1S,2S)-2-hydroxycyclobutyl]-1-methyl-4-[(4-pyrazol-1-ylphenyl)methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide;
 N-[(3R,4S)-3-hydroxytetrahydropyran-4-yl]-1-methyl-4-[(4-thiazol-4-ylphenyl)methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide;
 N-[(1S,2S)-2-hydroxycyclohexyl]-1-methyl-4-[(4-thiazol-4-ylphenyl)methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide;
 1-methyl-N-(2-oxaspiro[3.3]heptan-6-yl)-4-[(4-thiazol-4-ylphenyl)methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide;
 N-(2,6-dimethyltetrahydropyran-4-yl)-1-methyl-4-[(4-thiazol-4-ylphenyl)methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide;

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N-(2,2-dimethyltetrahydropyran-4-yl)-1-methyl-4-[(4-thiazol-4-ylphenyl)methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide;
 1-methyl-N-(tetrahydropyran-4-ylmethyl)-4-[(4-thiazol-4-ylphenyl)methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide;
 N-[(3R,4S)-3-hydroxytetrahydropyran-4-yl]-1-methyl-4-[(4-thiazol-4-ylphenyl)methyl]pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide;
 N-[(1S,2S)-2-hydroxycyclohexyl]-1-methyl-4-[(4-thiazol-4-ylphenyl)methyl]pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide;
 1-methyl-N-(tetrahydropyran-4-ylmethyl)-4-[(4-thiazol-4-ylphenyl)methyl]pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide;
 1-methyl-N-(2-oxaspiro[3.3]heptan-6-yl)-4-[(4-thiazol-4-ylphenyl)methyl]pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide;
 N-[(1S,2S)-2-hydroxycyclobutyl]-1-methyl-4-[(4-thiazol-4-ylphenyl)methyl]pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide;
 1-methyl-N-[(3R)-tetrahydropyran-3-yl]-4-[(4-thiazol-4-ylphenyl)methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide;
 1-methyl-N-[(3S)-tetrahydrofuran-3-yl]-4-[(4-thiazol-4-ylphenyl)methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide;
 1-methyl-N-[(3R)-tetrahydrofuran-3-yl]-4-[(4-thiazol-4-ylphenyl)methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide;
 1-methyl-N-(oxetan-3-yl)-4-[(4-thiazol-4-ylphenyl)methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide;
 1-methyl-N-[1-(oxetan-3-yl)azetid-3-yl]-4-[(4-thiazol-4-ylphenyl)methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide;
 N-[(3R,4S)-3-hydroxytetrahydropyran-4-yl]-1-methyl-4-[[4-(1-methylpyrazol-3-yl)phenyl]methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide;
 N-[(1S,2S)-2-hydroxycyclohexyl]-1-methyl-4-[[4-(1-methylpyrazol-3-yl)phenyl]methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide;
 1-methyl-4-[[4-(1-methylpyrazol-3-yl)phenyl]methyl]-N-tetrahydropyran-4-yl-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide;
 1-methyl-4-[[4-(1-methylpyrazol-3-yl)phenyl]methyl]-N-(2-oxaspiro[3.3]heptan-6-yl)pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide;
 N-[(1R,2R)-2-hydroxycyclobutyl]-1-methyl-4-[[4-(1-methylpyrazol-3-yl)phenyl]methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide;
 N-[(1R,2R)-2-hydroxycyclopentyl]-1-methyl-4-[[4-(1-methylpyrazol-3-yl)phenyl]methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide;
 1-methyl-4-[[4-(1-methylpyrazol-3-yl)phenyl]methyl]-N-(tetrahydropyran-4-ylmethyl)pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide;
 1-methyl-4-[[4-(1-methylpyrazol-3-yl)phenyl]methyl]-N-(oxetan-3-yl)pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide;
 N-[(3R,4S)-3-hydroxytetrahydropyran-4-yl]-1-methyl-4-[[6-(1-methylpyrazol-4-yl)-3-pyridyl]methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide;
 N-[(1S,2S)-2-hydroxycyclohexyl]-1-methyl-4-[[6-(1-methylpyrazol-4-yl)-3-pyridyl]methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide;
 1-methyl-4-[[6-(1-methylpyrazol-4-yl)-3-pyridyl]methyl]-N-tetrahydropyran-4-yl-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide;
 1-methyl-4-[[6-(1-methylpyrazol-4-yl)-3-pyridyl]methyl]-N-(2-oxaspiro[3.3]heptan-6-yl)pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide;

N-[(1S,2S)-2-hydroxycyclopentyl]-1-methyl-4-[[6-(1-methylpyrazol-3-yl)-3-pyridyl]methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide;
 N-(3,3-difluorocyclobutyl)-1-methyl-4-[[6-(1-methylpyrazol-3-yl)-3-pyridyl]methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide;
 N-[(1S,2S)-2-hydroxycyclohexyl]-1-methyl-4-[[6-(1-methylpyrazol-3-yl)-3-pyridyl]methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide;
 N-[(1S,2S)-2-hydroxycyclobutyl]-1-methyl-4-[[6-(1-methylpyrazol-3-yl)-3-pyridyl]methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide;
 1-methyl-4-[[6-(1-methylpyrazol-3-yl)-3-pyridyl]methyl]-N-(1-tetrahydrofuran-2-ylethyl)pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide; and
 1-methyl-4-[[6-(1-methylpyrazol-3-yl)-3-pyridyl]methyl]-N-[(2S)-tetrahydrofuran-2-yl]methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide,
 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

Compound names are assigned by using the Struct=Name naming algorithm as part of CHEMDRAW® ULTRA v. 12.0.

The compound may exist as a stereoisomer wherein asymmetric or chiral centers are present. The stereoisomer is "R" or "S" depending on the configuration of substituents around the chiral carbon atom. The terms "R" and "S" used herein are configurations as defined in IUPAC 1974 Recommendations for Section E, Fundamental Stereochemistry, in Pure Appl. Chem., 1976, 45: 13-30. The disclosure contemplates various stereoisomers and mixtures thereof and these are specifically included within the scope of this invention. Stereoisomers include enantiomers and diastereomers, and mixtures of enantiomers or diastereomers. Individual stereoisomers of the compounds may be prepared synthetically from commercially available starting materials, which contain asymmetric or chiral centers or by preparation of racemic mixtures followed by methods of resolution well-known to those of ordinary skill in the art. These methods of resolution are exemplified by (1) attachment of a mixture of enantiomers to a chiral auxiliary, separation of the resulting mixture of diastereomers by recrystallization or chromatography and optional liberation of the optically pure product from the auxiliary as described in Fumiss, Hannaford, Smith, and Tatchell, "Vogel's Textbook of Practical Organic Chemistry," 5th edition (1989), Longman Scientific & Technical, Essex CM20 2JE, England, or (2) direct separation of the mixture of optical enantiomers on chiral chromatographic columns, or (3) fractional recrystallization methods.

It should be understood that the compound may possess tautomeric forms, as well as geometric isomers, and that these also constitute embodiments of the disclosure.

The present disclosure also includes an isotopically-labeled compound, which is identical to those recited in formula (I), but for the fact that one or more atoms are replaced by an atom having an atomic mass or mass number different from the atomic mass or mass number usually found in nature. Examples of isotopes suitable for inclusion in the compounds of the invention are hydrogen, carbon, nitrogen, oxygen, phosphorus, sulfur, fluorine, and chlorine, such as, but not limited to ²H, ³H, ¹³C, ¹⁴C, ¹⁵N, ¹⁸O, ¹⁷O, ³¹P, ³²P, ³⁵S, ¹⁸F, and ³⁶Cl, respectively. Substitution with heavier isotopes such as deuterium, i.e. ²H, can afford certain therapeutic advantages resulting from greater metabolic stability, for example increased in vivo half-life or reduced dosage requirements and, hence, may be preferred in some circumstances. The compound may incorporate

positron-emitting isotopes for medical imaging and positron-emitting tomography (PET) studies for determining the distribution of receptors. Suitable positron-emitting isotopes that can be incorporated in compounds of formula (I) are ¹¹C, ¹³N, ¹⁵O, and ¹⁸F. Isotopically-labeled compounds of formula (I) can generally be prepared by conventional techniques known to those skilled in the art or by processes analogous to those described in the accompanying Examples using appropriate isotopically-labeled reagent in place of non-isotopically-labeled reagent.

In some embodiments, in compounds of formula (I), any hydrogen atom may be deuterium. For example, in compounds of formula (I), R¹ may be deuterium.

a. Allosteric Modulation of mAChR M₁

The disclosed compounds are positive allosteric modulators of mAChR M₁. Thus, by positive allosteric modulation, the compounds indirectly activate the muscarinic receptor subtype M₁. In one aspect, the disclosed compounds potentiate the agonist response (e.g., acetylcholine) of mAChR M₁. In a further aspect, the disclosed compounds increase mAChR M₁ response to non-maximal concentrations of agonist in the presence of compound compared to the response to agonist in the absence of compound. The potentiation of mAChR M₁ activity can be demonstrated by methodology known in the art. For example, activation of mAChR M₁ activity can be determined by measurement of calcium flux in response to agonist, e.g. acetylcholine, in cells loaded with a Ca²⁺-sensitive fluorescent dye (e.g., Fluo-4). In a further aspect, the calcium flux was measured as an increase in fluorescent static ratio. In a yet further aspect, positive allosteric modulator activity was analyzed as a concentration-dependent increase in the EC₂₀ acetylcholine response (i.e. the response of mAChR M₁ at a concentration of acetylcholine that yields 20% of the maximal response).

In an embodiment, the disclosed compounds may activate mAChR M₁ response as an increase in calcium fluorescence in mAChR M₁-transfected CHO-K1 cells in the presence of the compound, compared to the response of equivalent CHO-K1 cells in the absence of the compound. For example, a disclosed compound may have an EC₅₀ of less than or equal to 10 μM, less than or equal to 5 μM, less than or equal to 2.5 μM, less than or equal to 1 μM, less than or equal to 500 nM, less than or equal to 250 nM, less than or equal to 100 nM, or less than or equal to 50 nM. In an embodiment, the mAChR M₁-transfected CHO-K1 cells are transfected with human mAChR M₁. In another embodiment, the mAChR M₁-transfected CHO-K1 cells are transfected with rat mAChR M₁.

In an embodiment, the disclosed compounds exhibit potentiation of mAChR M₁ response to acetylcholine as an increase in response to non-maximal concentrations of acetylcholine in CHO-K1 cells transfected with a mammalian mAChR M₁ in the presence of the compound, compared to the response to acetylcholine in the absence of the compound. For example, CHO-K1 cells can be transfected with human mAChR M₁. For example, CHO-K1 cells can be transfected with rat mAChR M₁. For example, a compound can exhibit positive allosteric modulation of mAChR M₁ with an EC₅₀ of less than or equal to 10 μM, less than or equal to 5 μM, less than or equal to 2.5 μM, less than or equal to 1 μM, less than or equal to 500 nM, less than or equal to 250 nM, or less than or equal to 100 nM. Alternatively, the disclosed compounds exhibit potentiation of mAChR M₁ response to acetylcholine as an increase in response to non-maximal concentrations of acetylcholine in CHO-K1 cells transfected with human mAChR M₁ in the presence of

the compound, compared to the response to acetylcholine in the absence of the compound. For example, a compound can exhibit positive allosteric modulation of mAChR M₁ with an EC₅₀ of less than or equal to 10 μM, less than or equal to 5 μM, less than or equal to 2.5 μM, less than or equal to 1 μM, less than or equal to 500 nM, less than or equal to 250 nM, less than or equal to 100 nM, or less than or equal to 50 nM.

In an embodiment, the disclosed compounds exhibit positive allosteric modulation of mAChR M₁ response to acetylcholine as an increase in response to non-maximal concentrations of acetylcholine in CHO-K1 cells transfected with a mAChR M₁ in the presence of the compound, compared to the response to acetylcholine in the absence of the compound. For example, the disclosed compounds may exhibit positive allosteric modulation of the mAChR M₁ response to acetylcholine with an EC₅₀ of less than or equal to 10 μM, less than or equal to 5 μM, less than or equal to 2.5 μM, less than or equal to 1 μM, less than or equal to 500 nM, less than or equal to 250 nM, or less than or equal to 100 nM. In an embodiment, the EC₅₀ for positive allosteric modulation is determined in CHO-K1 cells are transfected with a mAChR M₁. In another embodiment, the CHO-K1 cells are transfected with a human mAChR M₁. In another embodiment, the CHO-K1 cells are transfected with a rat mAChR M₁.

In an embodiment, the compounds activate mAChR M₁ response in mAChR M₁-transfected CHO-K1 cells with an EC₅₀ less than the EC₅₀ for one or more of mAChR M₂, mAChR M₃, mAChR M₄, or mAChR M₅ response in mAChR M₂, M₃, M₄ or M₅-transfected CHO-K1 cells. That is, the disclosed compounds can have selectivity for the mAChR M₁ receptor vis-à-vis one or more of the mAChR M₂, M₃, M₄ or M₅ receptors. For example, the disclosed compounds can activate mAChR M₁ response with an EC₅₀ of at least 5-fold less than that for mAChR M₂, at least 10-fold less than that for mAChR M₂, at least 20-fold less than that for mAChR M₂, at least 30-fold less than that for mAChR M₂, at least 50-fold less than that for mAChR M₂, or at least 100-fold less than that for mAChR M₂. In another embodiment, the disclosed compounds can activate mAChR M₁ response with an EC₅₀ of at least 5-fold less than that for mAChR M₃, at least 10-fold less than that for mAChR M₃, at least 20-fold less than that for M₃, at least 30-fold less than that for mAChR M₃, at least 50-fold less than that for mAChR M₃, or at least 100-fold less than that for mAChR M₃. In another embodiment, the disclosed compounds can activate mAChR M₁ response with an EC₅₀ of at least 5-fold less than that for mAChR M₄, at least 10-fold less than that for M₄, at least 20-fold less than that for mAChR M₄, at least 30-fold less than that for mAChR M₄, or at least 100-fold less than that for mAChR M₄. In another embodiment, the disclosed compounds can activate mAChR M₁ response with an EC₅₀ of at least 5-fold less than that for mAChR M₅, at least 10-fold less than that for mAChR M₅, at least 20-fold less than that for mAChR M₅, at least 30-fold less than that for mAChR M₅, at least 50-fold less than that for mAChR M₅, or at least 100-fold less than that for mAChR M₅. In another embodiment, the disclosed compounds can activate mAChR M₁ response with an EC₅₀ of at least 5-fold less than that for the mAChR M₂, M₃, M₄ or M₅ receptors, at least 10-fold less than that for the mAChR M₂, M₃, M₄ or M₅ receptors, at least 20-fold less than that for the mAChR M₂, M₃, M₄ or M₅ receptors, at least 30-fold less than that for the mAChR M₂, M₃, M₄ or M₅ receptors, at least 50-fold less than that for the mAChR M₂, M₃, M₄ or M₅ receptors, or at least 100-fold less than that for the mAChR M₂, M₃, M₄ or M₅

receptors. In another embodiment, the compound activates mAChR M₁ response in mAChR M₁-transfected CHO-K1 cells and is inactive for one or more of mAChR M₁, mAChR M₃, mAChR M₄, or mAChR M₅ response in mAChR M₂, M₃, M₄ or M₅-transfected CHO-K1 cells.

In an embodiment, the compounds activate mAChR M₁ response in M₁-transfected CHO-K1 cells with an EC₅₀ of less than or equal to 10 μM and exhibits a selectivity for the M₁ receptor vis-à-vis one or more of the mAChR M₂, M₃, M₄ or M₅ receptors. For example, the compounds can have an EC₅₀ of less than or equal to 10 μM, less than or equal to 5 μM, less than or equal to 2.5 μM, less than or equal to 1 μM, less than or equal to 500 nM, less than or equal to 250 nM, less than or equal to 100 nM, or less than or equal to 50 nM; and the compounds can also activate mAChR M₁ response with an EC₅₀ of at least 5-fold less than that for mAChR M₂, at least 10-fold less than that for mAChR M₂, at least 20-fold less than that for mAChR M₂, at least 30-fold less than that for mAChR M₂, or at least 50-fold less than that for mAChR M₂. In another embodiment, the compounds can have an EC₅₀ of less than or equal to 10 μM, less than or equal to 5 μM, less than or equal to 2.5 μM, less than or equal to 1 μM, less than or equal to 500 nM, less than or equal to 250 nM, less than or equal to 100 nM, or less than or equal to 50 nM; and the compounds can also activate mAChR M₁ response with an EC₅₀ of at least 5-fold less than that for mAChR M₃, at least 10-fold less than that for mAChR M₃, at least 20-fold less than that for mAChR M₃, at least 30-fold less than that for mAChR M₃, or at least 50-fold less than that for mAChR M₃. In another embodiment, the compounds can have an EC₅₀ of less than or equal to 10 μM, less than or equal to 5 μM, less than or equal to 2.5 μM, less than or equal to 1 μM, less than or equal to 500 nM, less than or equal to 250 nM, less than or equal to 100 nM, or less than or equal to 50 nM; and the compounds can also activate mAChR M₁ response with an EC₅₀ of at least 5-fold less than that for mAChR M₄, of at least 10-fold less than that for mAChR M₄, of at least 20-fold less than that for mAChR M₄, of at least 30-fold less than that for mAChR M₄, or at least 50-fold less than that for mAChR M₄. In another embodiment, the compound can have an EC₅₀ of less than or equal to 10 μM, less than or equal to 5 μM, less than or equal to 2.5 μM, less than or equal to 1 μM, less than or equal to 500 nM, less than or equal to 250 nM, less than or equal to 100 nM, or less than or equal to 50 nM; and the compounds can also activate mAChR M₁ response with an EC₅₀ of at least 5-fold less than that for mAChR M₅, of at least 10-fold less than that for mAChR M₅, of at least 20-fold less than that for mAChR M₅, of at least 30-fold less than that for mAChR M₅, or at least 50-fold less than that for mAChR M₅. In another embodiment, the compounds can have an EC₅₀ of less than or equal to 10 μM, less than or equal to 5 μM, less than or equal to 2.5 μM, less than or equal to 1 μM, less than or equal to 500 nM, less than or equal to 250 nM, less than or equal to 100 nM, or less than or equal to 50 nM; and the compounds can also activate mAChR M₁ response with an EC₅₀ of at least 5-fold less than that for the mAChR M₂, M₃, M₄ or M₅ receptors, at least 10-fold less than that for the mAChR M₂, M₃, M₄ or M₅ receptors, at least 20-fold less than that for the mAChR M₂, M₃, M₄ or M₅ receptors, at least 30-fold less than that for the mAChR M₂, M₃, M₄ or M₅ receptors, or at least 50-fold less than that for the mAChR M₂, M₃, M₄ or M₅ receptors.

The disclosed compounds may exist as pharmaceutically acceptable salts. The term “pharmaceutically acceptable salt” refers to salts or zwitterions of the compounds which are water or oil-soluble or dispersible, suitable for treatment

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of disorders without undue toxicity, irritation, and allergic response, commensurate with a reasonable benefit/risk ratio and effective for their intended use. The salts may be prepared during the final isolation and purification of the compounds or separately by reacting an amino group of the compounds with a suitable acid. For example, a compound may be dissolved in a suitable solvent, such as but not limited to methanol and water and treated with at least one equivalent of an acid, like hydrochloric acid. The resulting salt may precipitate out and be isolated by filtration and dried under reduced pressure. Alternatively, the solvent and excess acid may be removed under reduced pressure to provide a salt. Representative salts include acetate, adipate, alginate, citrate, aspartate, benzoate, benzenesulfonate, bisulfate, butyrate, camphorate, camphorsulfonate, digluconate, glycerophosphate, hemisulfate, heptanoate, hexanoate, formate, isethionate, fumarate, lactate, maleate, methanesulfonate, naphthylenesulfonate, nicotinate, oxalate, pamoate, pectinate, persulfate, 3-phenylpropionate, picrate, oxalate, maleate, pivalate, propionate, succinate, tartrate, trichloroacetate, trifluoroacetate, glutamate, para-toluenesulfonate, undecanoate, hydrochloric, hydrobromic, sulfuric, phosphoric and the like. The amino groups of the

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compounds may also be quaternized with alkyl chlorides, bromides and iodides such as methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, butyl, lauryl, myristyl, stearyl and the like.

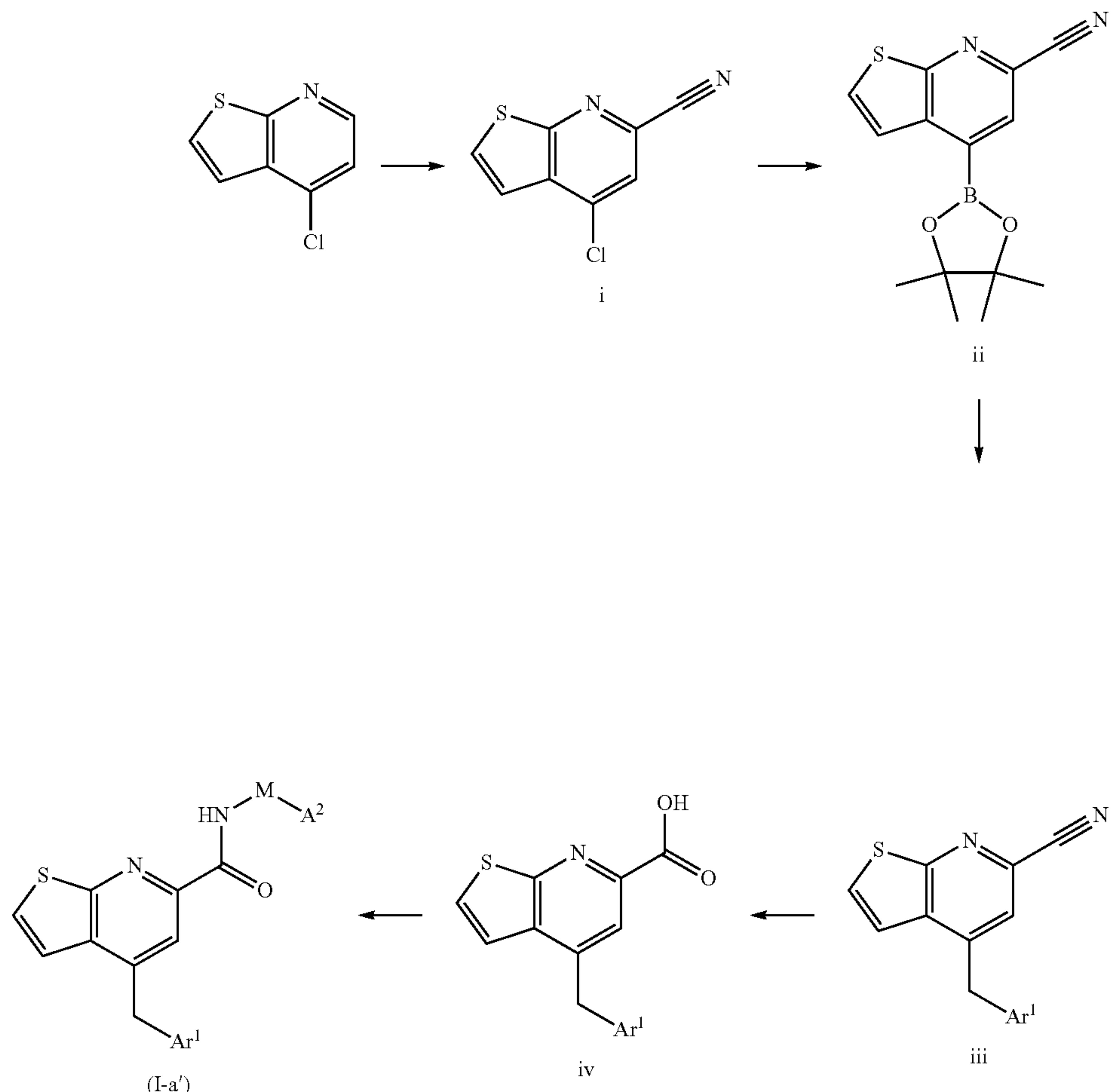
Basic addition salts may be prepared during the final isolation and purification of the disclosed compounds by reaction of a carboxyl group with a suitable base such as the hydroxide, carbonate, or bicarbonate of a metal cation such as lithium, sodium, potassium, calcium, magnesium, or aluminum, or an organic primary, secondary, or tertiary amine. Quaternary amine salts can be prepared, such as those derived from methylamine, dimethylamine, trimethylamine, triethylamine, diethylamine, ethylamine, tributylamine, pyridine, N,N-dimethylaniline, N-methylpiperidine, N-methylmorpholine, dicyclohexylamine, procaine, dibenzylamine, N,N-dibenzylphenethylamine, 1-ephedrine and N,N'-dibenzylethylenediamine, ethylenediamine, ethanolamine, diethanolamine, piperidine, piperazine, and the like.

b. General Synthesis

Compounds of formula (I) may be prepared by synthetic processes or by metabolic processes. Preparation of the compounds by metabolic processes includes those occurring in the human or animal body (in vivo) or processes occurring in vitro.

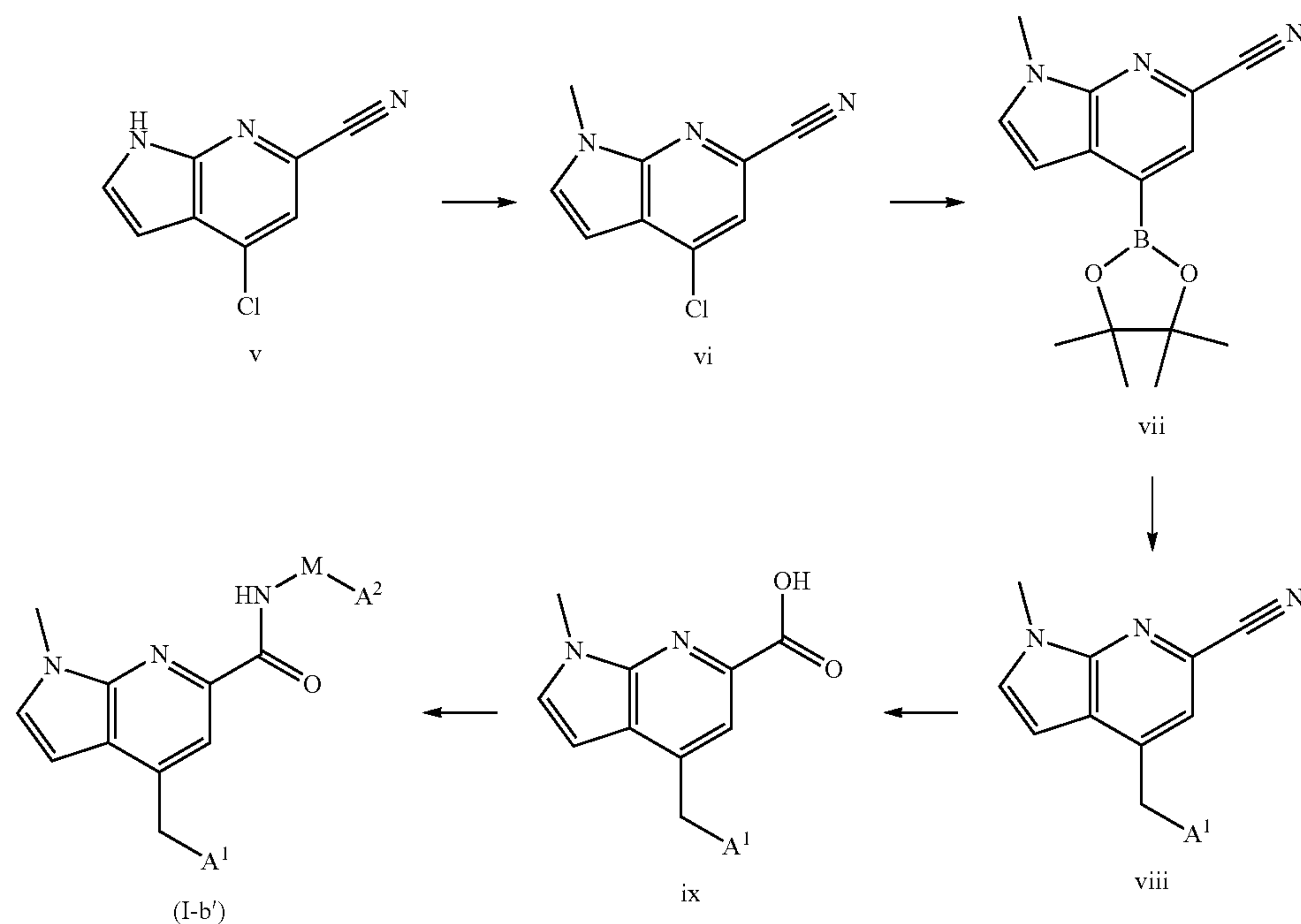
Compounds of formula (I) can be synthesized as shown in Schemes 1-3, and as further set forth in the Examples.

Scheme 1. General Synthesis of Compounds of Formula (I-a')



Scheme 1 illustrates a representative synthesis for compounds of formula (I-a'), which correspond to compounds of formula (I-a) in which L is $-\text{CH}_2-$. First, addition of a cyano group to 4-chloro-thieno[2,3-b]pyridine provides compound i. Borylation using bis(pinacolato)diboron provides compound ii, which can be coupled with an appropriate arylalkyl or heteroarylalkyl halide to provide compound iii. Hydrolysis of the nitrile provides compound iv, which can be coupled with an appropriate amine to provide a compound of formula (I-a'). Specific representative syntheses can be found in the Examples.

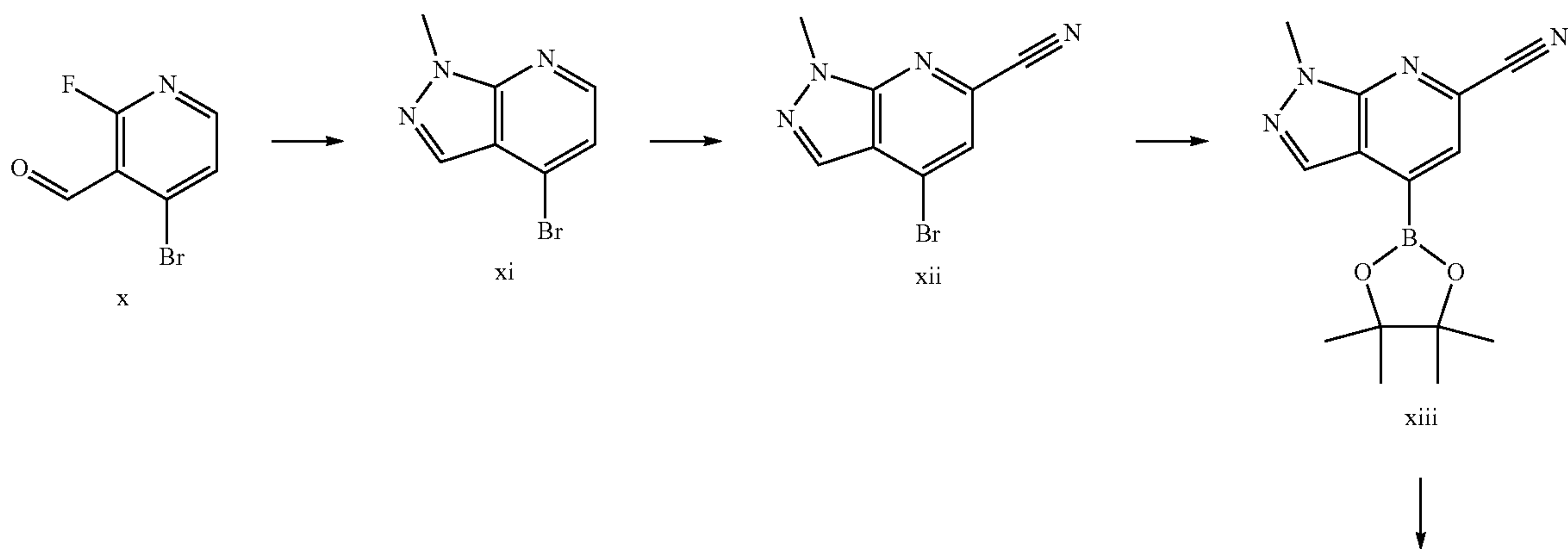
Scheme 2. General Synthesis of Compounds of Formula (I-b')

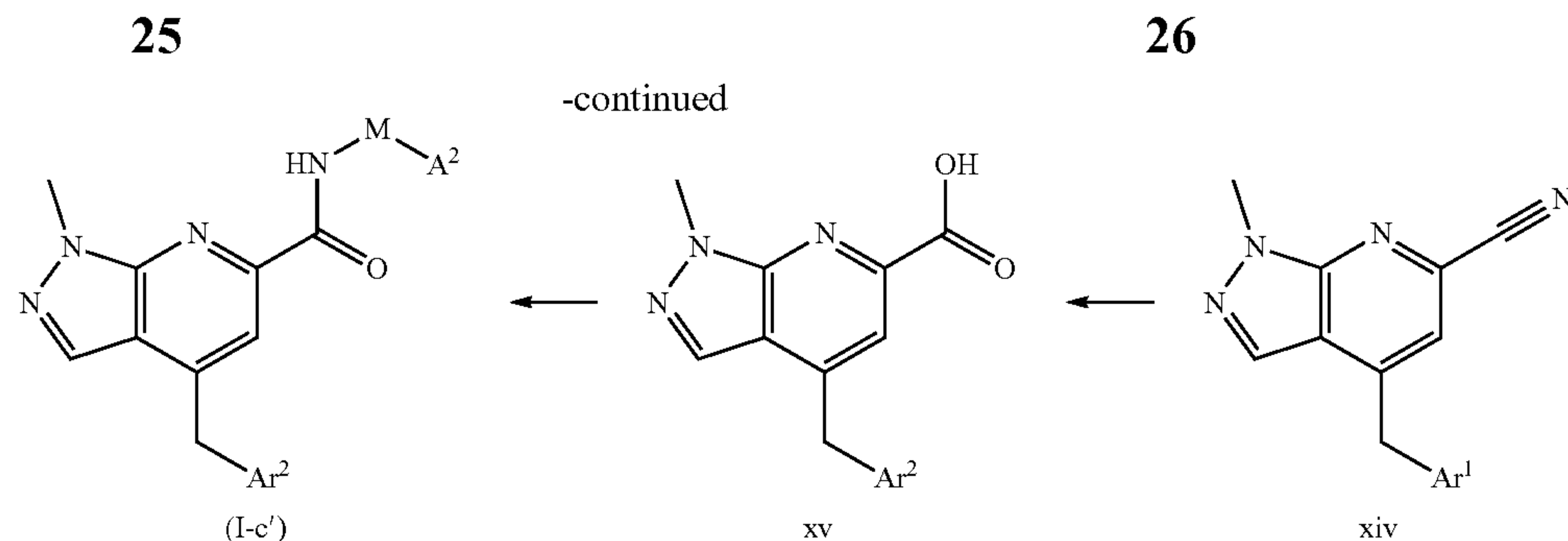


Scheme 2 illustrates a representative synthesis for compounds of formula (I-b'), which correspond to compounds of formula (I-b) in which L is $-\text{CH}_2-$ and R^4 is methyl. Nitrile v, which can be prepared using the procedure from Storz (Thomas et al., *Synthesis*, 2008, 2, 201-214), can be methylated to provide compound vi. Borylation using bis(pinacolato)diboron provides compound vii, which can be

coupled with an appropriate arylalkyl or heteroarylalkyl halide to provide compound viii. Hydrolysis of the nitrile provides compound ix, which can be coupled with an appropriate amine to provide a compound of formula (I-b'). Specific representative syntheses can be found in the Examples.

Scheme 3. General Synthesis of Compounds of Formula (I-c')





Scheme 3 illustrates a representative synthesis for compounds of formula (I-c'), which correspond to compounds of formula (I-c) in which L is $-\text{CH}_2-$ and R^4 is methyl. Compound x can be reacted with methylhydrazine to provide compound xi. Nitrile addition can provide compound xii. Borylation using bis(pinacolato)diboron provides compound xiii, which can be coupled with an appropriate arylalkyl or heteroarylalkyl halide to provide compound xiv. Hydrolysis of the nitrile provides compound xv, which can be coupled with an appropriate amine to provide a compound of formula (I-c'). Specific representative syntheses can be found in the Examples.

The compounds and intermediates may be isolated and purified by methods well-known to those skilled in the art of organic synthesis. Examples of conventional methods for isolating and purifying compounds can include, but are not limited to, chromatography on solid supports such as silica gel, alumina, or silica derivatized with alkylsilane groups, by recrystallization at high or low temperature with an optional pretreatment with activated carbon, thin-layer chromatography, distillation at various pressures, sublimation under vacuum, and trituration, as described for instance in "Vogel's Textbook of Practical Organic Chemistry," 5th edition (1989), by Furniss, Hannaford, Smith, and Tatchell, pub. Longman Scientific & Technical, Essex CM20 2JE, England.

A disclosed compound may have at least one basic nitrogen whereby the compound can be treated with an acid to form a desired salt. For example, a compound may be reacted with an acid at or above room temperature to provide the desired salt, which is deposited, and collected by filtration after cooling. Examples of acids suitable for the reaction include, but are not limited to tartaric acid, lactic acid, succinic acid, as well as mandelic, atrolactic, methanesulfonic, ethanesulfonic, toluenesulfonic, naphthalenesulfonic, benzenesulfonic, carbonic, fumaric, maleic, gluconic, acetic, propionic, salicylic, hydrochloric, hydrobromic, phosphoric, sulfuric, citric, hydroxybutyric, camphorsulfonic, malic, phenylacetic, aspartic, or glutamic acid, and the like.

Reaction conditions and reaction times for each individual step can vary depending on the particular reactants employed and substituents present in the reactants used. Specific procedures are provided in the Examples section. Reactions can be worked up in the conventional manner, e.g. by eliminating the solvent from the residue and further purified according to methodologies generally known in the art such as, but not limited to, crystallization, distillation, extraction, trituration and chromatography. Unless otherwise described, the starting materials and reagents are either commercially available or can be prepared by one skilled in the art from commercially available materials using methods described in the chemical literature. Starting materials, if not commercially available, can be prepared by procedures

selected from standard organic chemical techniques, techniques that are analogous to the synthesis of known, structurally similar compounds, or techniques that are analogous to the above described schemes or the procedures described in the synthetic examples section.

Routine experimentations, including appropriate manipulation of the reaction conditions, reagents and sequence of the synthetic route, protection of any chemical functionality that cannot be compatible with the reaction conditions, and deprotection at a suitable point in the reaction sequence of the method are included in the scope of the invention. Suitable protecting groups and the methods for protecting and deprotecting different substituents using such suitable protecting groups are well known to those skilled in the art; examples of which can be found in PGM Wuts and TW Greene, in Greene's book titled Protective Groups in Organic Synthesis (4th ed.), John Wiley & Sons, NY (2006), which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety. Synthesis of the compounds of the invention can be accomplished by methods analogous to those described in the synthetic schemes described hereinabove and in specific examples.

When an optically active form of a disclosed compound is required, it can be obtained by carrying out one of the procedures described herein using an optically active starting material (prepared, for example, by asymmetric induction of a suitable reaction step), or by resolution of a mixture of the stereoisomers of the compound or intermediates using a standard procedure (such as chromatographic separation, recrystallization or enzymatic resolution).

Similarly, when a pure geometric isomer of a compound is required, it can be obtained by carrying out one of the above procedures using a pure geometric isomer as a starting material, or by resolution of a mixture of the geometric isomers of the compound or intermediates using a standard procedure such as chromatographic separation.

It can be appreciated that the synthetic schemes and specific examples as described are illustrative and are not to be read as limiting the scope of the invention as it is defined in the appended claims. All alternatives, modifications, and equivalents of the synthetic methods and specific examples are included within the scope of the claims.

3. Pharmaceutical Compositions

The disclosed compounds may be incorporated into pharmaceutical compositions suitable for administration to a subject (such as a patient, which may be a human or non-human). The disclosed compounds may also be provided as formulations, such as spray-dried dispersion formulations.

The pharmaceutical compositions and formulations may include a "therapeutically effective amount" or a "prophy-

lactically effective amount” of the agent. A “therapeutically effective amount” refers to an amount effective, at dosages and for periods of time necessary, to achieve the desired therapeutic result. A therapeutically effective amount of the composition may be determined by a person skilled in the art and may vary according to factors such as the disease state, age, sex, and weight of the individual, and the ability of the composition to elicit a desired response in the individual. A therapeutically effective amount is also one in which any toxic or detrimental effects of a compound of the invention (e.g., a compound of formula (I)) are outweighed by the therapeutically beneficial effects. A “prophylactically effective amount” refers to an amount effective, at dosages and for periods of time necessary, to achieve the desired prophylactic result. Typically, since a prophylactic dose is used in subjects prior to or at an earlier stage of disease, the prophylactically effective amount will be less than the therapeutically effective amount.

For example, a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of formula (I), may be about 1 mg/kg to about 1000 mg/kg, about 5 mg/kg to about 950 mg/kg, about 10 mg/kg to about 900 mg/kg, about 15 mg/kg to about 850 mg/kg, about 20 mg/kg to about 800 mg/kg, about 25 mg/kg to about 750 mg/kg, about 30 mg/kg to about 700 mg/kg, about 35 mg/kg to about 650 mg/kg, about 40 mg/kg to about 600 mg/kg, about 45 mg/kg to about 550 mg/kg, about 50 mg/kg to about 500 mg/kg, about 55 mg/kg to about 450 mg/kg, about 60 mg/kg to about 400 mg/kg, about 65 mg/kg to about 350 mg/kg, about 70 mg/kg to about 300 mg/kg, about 75 mg/kg to about 250 mg/kg, about 80 mg/kg to about 200 mg/kg, about 85 mg/kg to about 150 mg/kg, and about 90 mg/kg to about 100 mg/kg.

The pharmaceutical compositions and formulations may include pharmaceutically acceptable carriers. The term “pharmaceutically acceptable carrier,” as used herein, means a non-toxic, inert solid, semi-solid or liquid filler, diluent, encapsulating material or formulation auxiliary of any type. Some examples of materials which can serve as pharmaceutically acceptable carriers are sugars such as, but not limited to, lactose, glucose and sucrose; starches such as, but not limited to, corn starch and potato starch; cellulose and its derivatives such as, but not limited to, sodium carboxymethyl cellulose, ethyl cellulose and cellulose acetate; powdered tragacanth; malt; gelatin; talc; excipients such as, but not limited to, cocoa butter and suppository waxes; oils such as, but not limited to, peanut oil, cottonseed oil, safflower oil, sesame oil, olive oil, corn oil and soybean oil; glycols; such as propylene glycol; esters such as, but not limited to, ethyl oleate and ethyl laurate; agar; buffering agents such as, but not limited to, magnesium hydroxide and aluminum hydroxide; alginic acid; pyrogen-free water; isotonic saline; Ringer’s solution; ethyl alcohol, and phosphate buffer solutions, as well as other non-toxic compatible lubricants such as, but not limited to, sodium lauryl sulfate and magnesium stearate, as well as coloring agents, releasing agents, coating agents, sweetening, flavoring and perfuming agents, preservatives and antioxidants can also be present in the composition, according to the judgment of the formulator.

Thus, the compounds and their physiologically acceptable salts and solvates may be formulated for administration by, for example, solid dosing, eye drop, in a topical oil-based formulation, injection, inhalation (either through the mouth or the nose), implants, or oral, buccal, parenteral, or rectal administration. Techniques and formulations may generally be found in “Remington’s Pharmaceutical Sciences,” (Meade Publishing Co., Easton, Pa.). Therapeutic composi-

tions must typically be sterile and stable under the conditions of manufacture and storage.

The route by which the disclosed compounds are administered and the form of the composition will dictate the type of carrier to be used. The composition may be in a variety of forms, suitable, for example, for systemic administration (e.g., oral, rectal, nasal, sublingual, buccal, implants, or parenteral) or topical administration (e.g., dermal, pulmonary, nasal, aural, ocular, liposome delivery systems, or iontophoresis).

Carriers for systemic administration typically include at least one of diluents, lubricants, binders, disintegrants, colorants, flavors, sweeteners, antioxidants, preservatives, glidants, solvents, suspending agents, wetting agents, surfactants, combinations thereof, and others. All carriers are optional in the compositions.

Suitable diluents include sugars such as glucose, lactose, dextrose, and sucrose; diols such as propylene glycol; calcium carbonate; sodium carbonate; sugar alcohols, such as glycerin; mannitol; and sorbitol. The amount of diluent(s) in a systemic or topical composition is typically about 50 to about 90%.

Suitable lubricants include silica, talc, stearic acid and its magnesium salts and calcium salts, calcium sulfate; and liquid lubricants such as polyethylene glycol and vegetable oils such as peanut oil, cottonseed oil, sesame oil, olive oil, corn oil and oil of theobroma. The amount of lubricant(s) in a systemic or topical composition is typically about 5 to about 10%.

Suitable binders include polyvinyl pyrrolidone; magnesium aluminum silicate; starches such as corn starch and potato starch; gelatin; tragacanth; and cellulose and its derivatives, such as sodium carboxymethylcellulose, ethyl cellulose, methylcellulose, microcrystalline cellulose, and sodium carboxymethylcellulose. The amount of binder(s) in a systemic composition is typically about 5 to about 50%.

Suitable disintegrants include agar, alginic acid and the sodium salt thereof, effervescent mixtures, croscarmellose, crospovidone, sodium carboxymethyl starch, sodium starch glycolate, clays, and ion exchange resins. The amount of disintegrant(s) in a systemic or topical composition is typically about 0.1 to about 10%.

Suitable colorants include a colorant such as an FD&C dye. When used, the amount of colorant in a systemic or topical composition is typically about 0.005 to about 0.1%.

Suitable flavors include menthol, peppermint, and fruit flavors. The amount of flavor(s), when used, in a systemic or topical composition is typically about 0.1 to about 1.0%.

Suitable sweeteners include aspartame and saccharin. The amount of sweetener(s) in a systemic or topical composition is typically about 0.001 to about 1%.

Suitable antioxidants include butylated hydroxyanisole (“BHA”), butylated hydroxytoluene (“BHT”), and vitamin E. The amount of antioxidant(s) in a systemic or topical composition is typically about 0.1 to about 5%.

Suitable preservatives include benzalkonium chloride, methyl paraben and sodium benzoate. The amount of preservative(s) in a systemic or topical composition is typically about 0.01 to about 5%.

Suitable glidants include silicon dioxide. The amount of glidant(s) in a systemic or topical composition is typically about 1 to about 5%.

Suitable solvents include water, isotonic saline, ethyl oleate, glycerine, hydroxylated castor oils, alcohols such as ethanol, and phosphate buffer solutions. The amount of solvent(s) in a systemic or topical composition is typically from about 0 to about 100%.

Suitable suspending agents include AVICEL RC-591 (from FMC Corporation of Philadelphia, Pa.) and sodium alginate. The amount of suspending agent(s) in a systemic or topical composition is typically about 1 to about 8%.

Suitable surfactants include lecithin, Polysorbate 80, and sodium lauryl sulfate, and the TWEENS from Atlas Powder Company of Wilmington, Del. Suitable surfactants include those disclosed in the C.T.F.A. Cosmetic Ingredient Handbook, 1992, pp. 587-592; Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences, 15th Ed. 1975, pp. 335-337; and McCutcheon's Volume 1, Emulsifiers & Detergents, 1994, North American Edition, pp. 236-239. The amount of surfactant(s) in the systemic or topical composition is typically about 0.1% to about 5%.

Although the amounts of components in the systemic compositions may vary depending on the type of systemic composition prepared, in general, systemic compositions include 0.01% to 50% of an active compound (e.g., a compound of formula (I)) and 50% to 99.99% of one or more carriers. Compositions for parenteral administration typically include 0.1% to 10% of actives and 90% to 99.9% of a carrier including a diluent and a solvent.

Compositions for oral administration can have various dosage forms. For example, solid forms include tablets, capsules, granules, and bulk powders. These oral dosage forms include a safe and effective amount, usually at least about 5%, and more particularly from about 25% to about 50% of actives. The oral dosage compositions include about 50% to about 95% of carriers, and more particularly, from about 50% to about 75%.

Tablets can be compressed, tablet triturates, enteric-coated, sugar-coated, film-coated, or multiple-compressed. Tablets typically include an active component, and a carrier comprising ingredients selected from diluents, lubricants, binders, disintegrants, colorants, flavors, sweeteners, glidants, and combinations thereof. Specific diluents include calcium carbonate, sodium carbonate, mannitol, lactose and cellulose. Specific binders include starch, gelatin, and sucrose. Specific disintegrants include alginic acid and croscarmellose. Specific lubricants include magnesium stearate, stearic acid, and talc. Specific colorants are the FD&C dyes, which can be added for appearance. Chewable tablets preferably contain sweeteners such as aspartame and saccharin, or flavors such as menthol, peppermint, fruit flavors, or a combination thereof.

Capsules (including implants, time release and sustained release formulations) typically include an active compound (e.g., a compound of formula (I)), and a carrier including one or more diluents disclosed above in a capsule comprising gelatin. Granules typically comprise a disclosed compound, and preferably glidants such as silicon dioxide to improve flow characteristics. Implants can be of the biodegradable or the non-biodegradable type.

The selection of ingredients in the carrier for oral compositions depends on secondary considerations like taste, cost, and shelf stability, which are not critical for the purposes of this invention.

Solid compositions may be coated by conventional methods, typically with pH or time-dependent coatings, such that a disclosed compound is released in the gastrointestinal tract in the vicinity of the desired application, or at various points and times to extend the desired action. The coatings typically include one or more components selected from the group consisting of cellulose acetate phthalate, polyvinyl acetate phthalate, hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose phthalate, ethyl cellulose, EUDRAGIT® coatings (available from Evonik Industries of Essen, Germany), waxes and shellac.

Compositions for oral administration can have liquid forms. For example, suitable liquid forms include aqueous solutions, emulsions, suspensions, solutions reconstituted from non-effervescent granules, suspensions reconstituted from non-effervescent granules, effervescent preparations reconstituted from effervescent granules, elixirs, tinctures, syrups, and the like. Liquid orally administered compositions typically include a disclosed compound and a carrier, namely, a carrier selected from diluents, colorants, flavors, sweeteners, preservatives, solvents, suspending agents, and surfactants. Peroral liquid compositions preferably include one or more ingredients selected from colorants, flavors, and sweeteners.

Other compositions useful for attaining systemic delivery of the subject compounds include sublingual, buccal and nasal dosage forms. Such compositions typically include one or more of soluble filler substances such as diluents including sucrose, sorbitol and mannitol; and binders such as acacia, microcrystalline cellulose, carboxymethyl cellulose, and hydroxypropyl methylcellulose. Such compositions may further include lubricants, colorants, flavors, sweeteners, antioxidants, and glidants.

The disclosed compounds can be topically administered. Topical compositions that can be applied locally to the skin may be in any form including solids, solutions, oils, creams, ointments, gels, lotions, shampoos, leave-on and rinse-out hair conditioners, milks, cleansers, moisturizers, sprays, skin patches, and the like. Topical compositions include: a disclosed compound (e.g., a compound of formula (I)), and a carrier. The carrier of the topical composition preferably aids penetration of the compounds into the skin. The carrier may further include one or more optional components.

The amount of the carrier employed in conjunction with a disclosed compound is sufficient to provide a practical quantity of composition for administration per unit dose of the compound. Techniques and compositions for making dosage forms useful in the methods of this invention are described in the following references: *Modern Pharmaceutics*, Chapters 9 and 10, Banker & Rhodes, eds. (1979); Lieberman et al., *Pharmaceutical Dosage Forms: Tablets* (1981); and Ansel, *Introduction to Pharmaceutical Dosage Forms*, 2nd Ed., (1976).

A carrier may include a single ingredient or a combination of two or more ingredients. In the topical compositions, the carrier includes a topical carrier. Suitable topical carriers include one or more ingredients selected from phosphate buffered saline, isotonic water, deionized water, monofunctional alcohols, symmetrical alcohols, aloe vera gel, allantoin, glycerin, vitamin A and E oils, mineral oil, propylene glycol, PPG-2 myristyl propionate, dimethyl isosorbide, castor oil, combinations thereof, and the like. More particularly, carriers for skin applications include propylene glycol, dimethyl isosorbide, and water, and even more particularly, phosphate buffered saline, isotonic water, deionized water, monofunctional alcohols, and symmetrical alcohols.

The carrier of a topical composition may further include one or more ingredients selected from emollients, propellants, solvents, humectants, thickeners, powders, fragrances, pigments, and preservatives, all of which are optional.

Suitable emollients include stearyl alcohol, glyceryl monoricinoleate, glyceryl monostearate, propane-1,2-diol, butane-1,3-diol, mink oil, cetyl alcohol, isopropyl isostearate, stearic acid, isobutyl palmitate, isocetyl stearate, oleyl alcohol, isopropyl laurate, hexyl laurate, decyl oleate, octadecan-2-ol, isocetyl alcohol, cetyl palmitate, di-n-butyl sebacate, isopropyl myristate, isopropyl palmitate, isopropyl stearate, butyl stearate, polyethylene glycol, triethylene gly-

col, lanolin, sesame oil, coconut oil, arachis oil, castor oil, acetylated lanolin alcohols, petroleum, mineral oil, butyl myristate, isostearic acid, palmitic acid, isopropyl linoleate, lauryl lactate, myristyl lactate, decyl oleate, myristyl myristate, and combinations thereof. Specific emollients for skin include stearyl alcohol and polydimethylsiloxane. The amount of emollient(s) in a skin-based topical composition is typically about 5% to about 95%.

Suitable propellants include propane, butane, isobutane, dimethyl ether, carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, and combinations thereof. The amount of propellant(s) in a topical composition is typically about 0% to about 95%.

Suitable solvents include water, ethyl alcohol, methylene chloride, isopropanol, castor oil, ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dimethylsulfoxide, dimethyl formamide, tetrahydrofuran, and combinations thereof. Specific solvents include ethyl alcohol and homotopic alcohols. The amount of solvent(s) in a topical composition is typically about 0% to about 95%.

Suitable humectants include glycerin, sorbitol, sodium 2-pyrrolidone-5-carboxylate, soluble collagen, dibutyl phthalate, gelatin, and combinations thereof. Specific humectants include glycerin. The amount of humectant(s) in a topical composition is typically 0% to 95%.

The amount of thickener(s) in a topical composition is typically about 0% to about 95%.

Suitable powders include beta-cyclodextrins, hydroxypropyl cyclodextrins, chalk, talc, fullers earth, kaolin, starch, gums, colloidal silicon dioxide, sodium polyacrylate, tetra alkyl ammonium smectites, trialkyl aryl ammonium smectites, chemically-modified magnesium aluminum silicate, organically-modified montmorillonite clay, hydrated aluminum silicate, fumed silica, carboxyvinyl polymer, sodium carboxymethyl cellulose, ethylene glycol monostearate, and combinations thereof. The amount of powder(s) in a topical composition is typically 0% to 95%.

The amount of fragrance in a topical composition is typically about 0% to about 0.5%, particularly, about 0.001% to about 0.1%.

Suitable pH adjusting additives include HCl or NaOH in amounts sufficient to adjust the pH of a topical pharmaceutical composition.

a. Spray-Dried Dispersion Formulations

The disclosed compounds may be formulated as a spray-dried dispersion (SDD). An SDD is a single-phase, amorphous molecular dispersion of a drug in a polymer matrix. It is a solid solution with the compound molecularly "dissolved" in a solid matrix. SDDs are obtained by dissolving drug and a polymer in an organic solvent and then spray-drying the solution. The use of spray drying for pharmaceutical applications can result in amorphous dispersions with increased solubility of Biopharmaceutics Classification System (BCS) class II (high permeability, low solubility) and class IV (low permeability, low solubility) drugs. Formulation and process conditions are selected so that the solvent quickly evaporates from the droplets, thus allowing insufficient time for phase separation or crystallization. SDDs have demonstrated long-term stability and manufacturability. For example, shelf lives of more than 2 years have been demonstrated with SDDs. Advantages of SDDs include, but are not limited to, enhanced oral bioavailability of poorly water-soluble compounds, delivery using traditional solid dosage forms (e.g., tablets and capsules), a reproducible, controllable and scalable manufacturing process and broad applicability to structurally diverse insoluble compounds with a wide range of physical properties.

Thus, in one embodiment, the disclosure may provide a spray-dried dispersion formulation comprising a compound of formula (I).

4. Methods of Treatment

The disclosed compounds may be used in methods for treatment of mAChR M_1 related medical disorders and/or diseases. The methods of treatment may comprise administering to a subject in need of such treatment a composition comprising a therapeutically effective amount of the compound of formula (I).

The compounds can be administered to a subject in need thereof to modulate mAChR M_1 , for a variety of diverse biological processes. The present disclosure is directed to methods for administering the composition to potentiate mAChR M_1 , a GPCR whose dysfunction is associated with neurological and psychiatric disorders, for example.

The compounds may be useful for treating and preventing certain diseases and disorders in humans and animals related to mAChR M_1 dysfunction. Treatment or prevention of such diseases and disorders can be effected by modulating mAChR M_1 in a subject, by administering a compound or composition of the disclosure, either alone or in combination with another active agent as part of a therapeutic regimen to a subject in need thereof.

In combination therapy, the other drug(s) can be administered by a route and in an amount commonly used therefore, contemporaneously or sequentially with a disclosed compound. When a disclosed compound is used contemporaneously with one or more other drugs, a pharmaceutical composition in unit dosage form containing such drugs and the disclosed compound is preferred. However, the combination therapy can also be administered on overlapping schedules. It is also envisioned that the combination of one or more active ingredients and a disclosed compound can be more efficacious than either as a single agent.

In an embodiment, the compounds can be coadministered with anti-Alzheimer's agents, beta-secretase inhibitors, gamma-secretase inhibitors, orthosteric muscarinic agonists, muscarinic potentiators, cholinesterase inhibitors, HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors, NSAIDs and anti-amyloid antibodies. In a further aspect, the compounds can be administered in combination with sedatives, hypnotics, anxiolytics, antipsychotics (typical and atypical), selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs), monoamine oxidase inhibitors (MAOIs), 5-HT₂ antagonists, GlyT1 inhibitors and the like such as, but not limited to: risperidone, clozapine, haloperidol, fluoxetine, prazepam, xanomeline, lithium, phenobarbital, and salts thereof and combinations thereof.

The compounds may be useful for treating a disease or disorder associated with dysfunction of mAChR M_1 , wherein the disease or disorder is selected from at least one of Alzheimer's disease, a sleep disorder, a pain disorder, a cognitive disorder, psychosis, schizophrenia, conduct disorder, disruptive behavior disorder, bipolar disorder, psychotic episodes of anxiety, anxiety associated with psychosis, psychotic mood disorders, severe major depressive disorder, mood disorders associated with psychotic disorders, acute mania, depression associated with bipolar disorder, mood disorders associated with schizophrenia, behavioral manifestations of mental retardation, conduct disorder, autistic disorder, movement disorders, Tourette's syndrome, akinesic-rigid syndrome, movement disorders associated with Parkinson's disease, tardive dyskinesia, drug induced and

neurodegeneration based dyskinesias, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, cognitive disorders, dementias, and memory disorders.

The compounds may be useful for treating a pain disorder, wherein the pain disorder is neuropathic pain, central pain syndrome, postsurgical pain syndrome, bone and joint pain, repetitive motion pain, dental pain, cancer pain, myofascial pain, perioperative pain, chronic pain, dysmenorrhea, inflammatory pain, headache, migraine headache, cluster headache, headache, primary hyperalgesia, secondary hyperalgesia, primary allodynia, secondary allodynia, or a combination thereof.

The compounds disclosed herein are useful for treating, preventing, ameliorating, controlling or reducing the risk of a variety of disorders wherein the patient or subject would benefit from selective positive allosteric modulation of the M₁ receptor. In one aspect, a treatment can include selective M₁ receptor modulation to an extent effective to affect cholinergic activity. Thus, a disorder can be associated with cholinergic activity, for example cholinergic hypofunction. In one aspect, provided is a method of treating or preventing a disorder in a subject comprising the step of administering to the subject at least one disclosed compound; at least one disclosed pharmaceutical composition; and/or at least one disclosed product in a dosage and amount effective to treat the disorder in the subject.

Also provided is a method for the treatment of one or more disorders, for which muscarinic receptor activation is predicted to be beneficial, in a subject comprising the step of administering to the subject at least one disclosed compound; at least one disclosed pharmaceutical composition; and/or at least one disclosed product in a dosage and amount effective to treat the disorder in the subject.

The disclosure is directed to the use of described chemical compositions to treat diseases or disorders in patients (preferably human) wherein muscarinic receptor activation would be predicted to have a therapeutic effect, such as Alzheimer's disease (both palliative cognitive and disease-modifying), cognitive impairment, schizophrenia, pain disorders (including acute pain, neuropathic pain and inflammatory pain), and sleep disorders, by administering one or more disclosed compounds or products.

Also provided is a method for the treatment of a disorder in a mammal comprising the step of administering to the mammal at least one disclosed compound, composition, or medicament.

a. Neurological and Psychiatric Disorders

The disclosed compounds have utility in treating a variety of neurological and psychiatric disorders, including one or more of the following conditions or diseases: schizophrenia or psychosis including schizophrenia (paranoid, disorganized, catatonic or undifferentiated), schizophreniform disorder, schizoaffective disorder, delusional disorder, brief psychotic disorder, shared psychotic disorder, psychotic disorder due to a general medical condition and substance-induced or drug-induced (phencyclidine, ketamine and other dissociative anesthetics, amphetamine and other psychostimulants and cocaine) psychosis psychotic disorder, psychosis associated with affective disorders, brief reactive psychosis, schizoaffective psychosis, "schizophrenia-spectrum" disorders such as schizoid or schizotypal personality disorders, or illness associated with psychosis (such as major depression, manic depressive (bipolar) disorder, Alzheimer's disease and post-traumatic stress syndrome), including both the positive and the negative symptoms of schizophrenia and other psychoses; cognitive disorders including dementia (associated with Alzheimer's disease,

ischemia, multi-infarct dementia, trauma, vascular problems or stroke, HIV disease, Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease, Pick's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jacob disease, perinatal hypoxia, other general medical conditions or substance abuse); delirium, amnesic disorders or age-related cognitive decline; anxiety disorders including acute stress disorder, agoraphobia, generalized anxiety disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder, panic attack, panic disorder, post-traumatic stress disorder, separation anxiety disorder, social phobia, specific phobia, substance-induced anxiety disorder and anxiety due to a general medical condition; substance-related disorders and addictive behaviors (including substance-induced delirium, persisting dementia, persisting amnesic disorder, psychotic disorder or anxiety disorder; tolerance, dependence or withdrawal from substances including alcohol, amphetamines, *cannabis*, cocaine, hallucinogens, inhalants, nicotine, opioids, phencyclidine, sedatives, hypnotics or anxiolytics); obesity, bulimia nervosa and compulsive eating disorders; bipolar disorders, mood disorders including depressive disorders; depression including unipolar depression, seasonal depression and post-partum depression, premenstrual syndrome (PMS) and premenstrual dysphoric disorder (PDD), mood disorders due to a general medical condition, and substance-induced mood disorders; learning disorders, pervasive developmental disorder including autistic disorder, attention disorders including attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) and conduct disorder; NMDA receptor-related disorders such as autism, depression, benign forgetfulness, childhood learning disorders and closed head injury; movement disorders, including akinesias and akinetic-rigid syndromes (including Parkinson's disease, drug-induced parkinsonism, post-encephalitic parkinsonism, progressive supranuclear palsy, multiple system atrophy, corticobasal degeneration, parkinsonism-ALS dementia complex and basal ganglia calcification), medication-induced parkinsonism (such as neuroleptic-induced parkinsonism, neuroleptic malignant syndrome, neuroleptic-induced acute dystonia, neuroleptic-induced acute akathisia, neuroleptic-induced tardive dyskinesia and medication-induced postural tremor), Gilles de La Tourette's syndrome, epilepsy, muscular spasms and disorders associated with muscular spasticity or weakness including tremors; dyskinesias including tremor (such as rest tremor, postural tremor and intention tremor), chorea (such as Sydenham's chorea, Huntington's disease, benign hereditary chorea, neuroacanthocytosis, symptomatic chorea, drug-induced chorea and hemiballism), myoclonus (including generalized myoclonus and focal myoclonus), tics (including simple tics, complex tics and symptomatic tics), and dystonia (including generalized dystonia such as idiopathic dystonia, drug-induced dystonia, symptomatic dystonia and paroxysmal dystonia, and focal dystonia such as blepharospasm, oromandibular dystonia, spasmodic dysphonia, spasmodic torticollis, axial dystonia, dystonic writer's cramp and hemiplegic dystonia)]; urinary incontinence; neuronal damage including ocular damage, retinopathy or macular degeneration of the eye, tinnitus, hearing impairment and loss, and brain edema; emesis; and sleep disorders including insomnia and narcolepsy.

1. Cognitive Disorders

The present disclosure provides a method for treating cognitive disorders, comprising: administering to a patient in need thereof an effective amount of a compound of the present disclosure. Particular cognitive disorders are dementia, delirium, amnesic disorders and age-related cognitive decline. The text revision of the fourth edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders

(DSM-IV-TR) (2000, American Psychiatric Association, Washington D.C.) provides a diagnostic tool that includes cognitive disorders including dementia, delirium, amnesic disorders and age-related cognitive decline. As used herein, the term “cognitive disorders” includes treatment of those mental disorders as described in DSM-IV-TR. The skilled artisan will recognize that there are alternative nomenclatures, nosologies and classification systems for mental disorders, and that these systems evolve with medical and scientific progress. Thus the term “cognitive disorders” is intended to include like disorders that are described in other diagnostic sources.

2. Anxiety Disorders

The present disclosure provides a method for treating anxiety disorders, comprising: administering to a patient in need thereof an effective amount of a compound of the present disclosure. Particular anxiety disorders are generalized anxiety disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder and panic attack. The text revision of the fourth edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV-TR) (2000, American Psychiatric Association, Washington D.C.) provides a diagnostic tool that includes anxiety disorders are generalized anxiety disorder, panic disorder with or without agoraphobia, agoraphobia without history of panic disorder, specific phobia, social phobia, obsessive-compulsive disorder, post-traumatic stress disorder, acute stress disorder, generalized anxiety disorder, anxiety disorder due to a general medical condition, substance-induced anxiety disorder and anxiety disorder not otherwise specified. As used herein, the term “anxiety disorders” includes treatment of those mental disorders as described in DSM-IV-TR. The skilled artisan will recognize that there are alternative nomenclatures, nosologies and classification systems for mental disorders, and that these systems evolve with medical and scientific progress. Thus the term “anxiety disorders” is intended to include like disorders that are described in other diagnostic sources.

3. Alzheimer’s Disease

Alzheimer’s disease (AD) is a neurodegenerative disease affecting the elderly, which results in progressive impairment of memory, language skills and severe behavioral deficits. Hallmarks of the disease include degeneration of cholinergic neurons in the cerebral cortex, hippocampus, basal forebrain and other regions of the brain important for memory and cognition. Other hallmarks of AD include neurofibrillary tangles composed of hyperphosphorylated tau and accumulation of amyloid β peptide ($A\beta$). $A\beta$ is a 39-43 amino acid peptide produced in the brain by proteolytic processing of β -amyloid precursor protein (APP) by the β -amyloid cleaving enzyme (BACE) and gamma secretase which leads to accumulation of $A\beta$ in the brain, where $A\beta$ 1-40 and 1-42 are the principal aggregate-forming species of $A\beta$.

Activation of various muscarinic receptors, particularly the M_1 subtype, has been proposed as a mechanism to enhance cognition in disorders such as AD. Thus, without wishing to be bound by theory, it is believed that selective positive allosteric modulators of mAChR subtypes that regulate processes involved in cognitive function could prove superior to AChE inhibitors for treatment of AD and related disorders as it is postulated that these compounds would exhibit improved selectivity for specific mAChRs.

Phase III clinical trials have shown that orthosteric mAChR activators can have efficacy in improving cognitive performance in AD patients. Moreover, data indicate that administration of M_1 activators decreases behavioral disturbances, including delusions, hallucinations, outbursts, and

other symptoms in patients suffering from neurodegenerative diseases such as Alzheimer’s disease. However, dose limiting adverse effects that may be due to lack of mAChR M_1 selectivity led to failed launches of previous M_1 agonists. In some cases, evidence suggests that mAChR activation also has the potential to be disease-modifying in that these agents may lower $A\beta$ in AD patients. The M_1 -selective allosteric agonist TBPB was found to display effects on the processing of APP toward the non-amyloidogenic pathway and decrease $A\beta$ 1-40 and 1-42 production in vitro. These data suggest that selective activation of M_1 may provide a novel approach for both symptomatic and disease modifying the treatment of Alzheimer’s disease.

4. Schizophrenia

Schizophrenia is a debilitating psychiatric disorder characterized by a combination of negative (blunted affect, withdrawal, anhedonia) and positive (paranoia, hallucinations, delusions) symptoms as well as marked cognitive deficits. While schizophrenia remains an idiopathic disorder, it appears to be produced by a complex interaction of biological, environmental, and genetic factors. Over 40 years ago it was found that phencyclidine (PCP) induces a psychotic state in humans that is very similar to that observed in schizophrenic patients. The finding that the main mode of action of PCP is that of a non-competitive antagonist of the N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) subtype of ionotropic glutamate receptor stimulated a series of studies that have led to the development of the NMDA receptor hypofunction model of schizophrenia.

The present disclosure provides a method for treating schizophrenia or psychosis comprising: administering to a patient in need thereof an effective amount of a compound of the present disclosure. Particular schizophrenia or psychosis pathologies are paranoid, disorganized, catatonic or undifferentiated schizophrenia and substance-induced psychotic disorder. The text revision of the fourth edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV-TR) (2000, American Psychiatric Association, Washington D.C.) provides a diagnostic tool that includes paranoid, disorganized, catatonic or undifferentiated schizophrenia and substance-induced psychotic disorder.

NMDA receptor function can be modulated by activation of G Protein-Coupled Receptors (GPCRs) that are known to physically and/or functionally interact with the NMDA receptor. The NMDA receptor hypofunction hypothesis is a proposal to explain the underlying cause of schizophrenia. According to this hypothesis, any agent that can potentiate NMDA receptor currents, either directly by action on modulatory sites on the NMDA receptor (e.g., the glycine co-agonist binding site) or indirectly by activation of GPCRs known to potentiate NMDA receptor function (e.g. the mAChR M_1), has the potential to ameliorate the symptoms of schizophrenia. In both preclinical and in clinical studies, xanomeline, an M_1/M_4 preferring orthosteric agonist has proved efficacious with regard to positive, negative and cognitive symptoms, indicating that M_1 activation is a reasonable approach to the treatment of schizophrenia. More recently, the selective M_1 allosteric agonist TBPB demonstrated efficacy in multiple preclinical models of schizophrenia.

As used herein, the term “schizophrenia or psychosis” includes treatment of those mental disorders as described in DSM-W-TR. The skilled artisan will recognize that there are alternative nomenclatures, nosologies and classification systems for mental disorders, and that these systems evolve with medical and scientific progress. Thus the term “schizo-

phrenia or psychosis” is intended to include like disorders that are described in other diagnostic sources.

5. Substance-Related Disorders and Addictive Behaviors

The present disclosure provides a method for treating substance-related disorders and addictive behaviors, comprising: administering to a patient in need thereof an effective amount of a compound of the present disclosure. Particular substance-related disorders and addictive behaviors are persisting dementia, persisting amnesic disorder, psychotic disorder or anxiety disorder induced by substance abuse; and tolerance of, dependence on or withdrawal from substances of abuse. The text revision of the fourth edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV-TR) (2000, American Psychiatric Association, Washington D.C.) provides a diagnostic tool that includes persisting dementia, persisting amnesic disorder, psychotic disorder or anxiety disorder induced by substance abuse; and tolerance of, dependence on or withdrawal from substances of abuse. As used herein, the term “substance-related disorders and addictive behaviors” includes treatment of those mental disorders as described in DSM-IV-TR. The skilled artisan will recognize that there are alternative nomenclatures, nosologies and classification systems for mental disorders, and that these systems evolve with medical and scientific progress. Thus the term “substance-related disorders and addictive behaviors” is intended to include like disorders that are described in other diagnostic sources.

6. Pain

In another aspect, the present disclosure provides a method for treating pain, comprising: administering to a patient in need thereof an effective amount of a compound of the present disclosure. Particular pain embodiments are bone and joint pain (osteoarthritis), repetitive motion pain, dental pain, cancer pain, myofascial pain (muscular injury, fibromyalgia), perioperative pain (general surgery, gynecological), chronic pain and neuropathic pain.

7. Obesity and Eating Disorders

The present disclosure provides a method for treating obesity or eating disorders associated with excessive food intake and complications associated therewith, comprising: administering to a patient in need thereof an effective amount of a compound of the present disclosure. Obesity is included in the tenth edition of the International Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems (ICD-10) (1992 World Health Organization) as a general medical condition. The text revision of the fourth edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV-TR) (2000, American Psychiatric Association, Washington D.C.) provides a diagnostic tool that includes obesity in the presence of psychological factors affecting medical condition. As used herein, the term “obesity or eating disorders associated with excessive food intake” includes treatment of those medical conditions and disorders described in ICD-10 and DSM-W-TR. The skilled artisan will recognize that there are alternative nomenclatures, nosologies and classification systems for general medical conditions, and that these systems evolve with medical and scientific progress. Thus, the term “obesity or eating disorders associated with excessive food intake” is intended to include like conditions and disorders that are described in other diagnostic sources.

The compounds are further useful in a method for the prevention, treatment, control, amelioration, or reduction of risk of the diseases, disorders and conditions noted herein. The compounds are further useful in a method for the prevention, treatment, control, amelioration, or reduction of

risk of the aforementioned diseases, disorders and conditions in combination with other agents.

The present disclosure is further directed to administration of a selective M₁ receptor modulator for improving treatment outcomes in the context of cognitive or behavioral therapy. That is, in one aspect, the disclosure relates to a cotherapeutic method comprising the step of administering to a mammal an effective amount and dosage of at least one compound of the disclosure in connection with cognitive or behavioral therapy.

In another aspect, administration improves treatment outcomes in the context of cognitive or behavioral therapy. Administration in connection with cognitive or behavioral therapy can be continuous or intermittent. Administration need not be simultaneous with therapy and can be before, during, and/or after therapy. For example, cognitive or behavioral therapy can be provided within 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 days before or after administration of the compound. As a further example, cognitive or behavioral therapy can be provided within 1, 2, 3, or 4 weeks before or after administration of the compound. As another example, cognitive or behavioral therapy can be provided before or after administration within a period of time of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10 half-lives of the administered compound.

b. Modes of Administration

Methods of treatment may include any number of modes of administering a disclosed composition. Modes of administration may include tablets, pills, dragees, hard and soft gel capsules, granules, pellets, aqueous, lipid, oily or other solutions, emulsions such as oil-in-water emulsions, liposomes, aqueous or oily suspensions, syrups, elixirs, solid emulsions, solid dispersions or dispersible powders. For the preparation of pharmaceutical compositions for oral administration, the agent may be admixed with commonly known and used adjuvants and excipients such as for example, gum arabic, talcum, starch, sugars (such as, e.g., mannitose, methyl cellulose, lactose), gelatin, surface-active agents, magnesium stearate, aqueous or non-aqueous solvents, paraffin derivatives, cross-linking agents, dispersants, emulsifiers, lubricants, conserving agents, flavoring agents (e.g., ethereal oils), solubility enhancers (e.g., benzyl benzoate or benzyl alcohol) or bioavailability enhancers (e.g. Gelucire™). In the pharmaceutical composition, the agent may also be dispersed in a microparticle, e.g. a nanoparticulate composition.

For parenteral administration, the agent can be dissolved or suspended in a physiologically acceptable diluent, such as, e.g., water, buffer, oils with or without solubilizers, surface-active agents, dispersants or emulsifiers. As oils for example and without limitation, olive oil, peanut oil, cottonseed oil, soybean oil, castor oil and sesame oil may be used. More generally spoken, for parenteral administration, the agent can be in the form of an aqueous, lipid, oily or other kind of solution or suspension or even administered in the form of liposomes or nano-suspensions.

The term “parenterally,” as used herein, refers to modes of administration which include intravenous, intramuscular, intraperitoneal, intrasternal, subcutaneous and intraarticular injection and infusion.

c. Combination Therapies

In one aspect, the disclosed compounds can be used in combination with one or more other drugs in the treatment, prevention, control, amelioration, or reduction of risk of diseases or conditions for which disclosed compounds or the other drugs can have utility, where the combination of the drugs together are safer or more effective than either drug alone. Such other drug(s) can be administered, by a route

and in an amount commonly used therefor, contemporaneously or sequentially with a compound of the present disclosure. When a compound of the present disclosure is used contemporaneously with one or more other drugs, a pharmaceutical composition in unit dosage form containing such other drugs and a disclosed compound is preferred. However, the combination therapy can also include therapies in which a disclosed compound and one or more other drugs are administered on different overlapping schedules. It is also contemplated that when used in combination with one or more other active ingredients, the disclosed compounds and the other active ingredients can be used in lower doses than when each is used singly.

Accordingly, the pharmaceutical compositions include those that contain one or more other active ingredients, in addition to a compound of the present disclosure.

The above combinations include combinations of a disclosed compound not only with one other active compound, but also with two or more other active compounds. Likewise, disclosed compounds can be used in combination with other drugs that are used in the prevention, treatment, control, amelioration, or reduction of risk of the diseases or conditions for which disclosed compounds are useful. Such other drugs can be administered, by a route and in an amount commonly used therefor, contemporaneously or sequentially with a compound of the present disclosure. When a compound of the present disclosure is used contemporaneously with one or more other drugs, a pharmaceutical composition containing such other drugs in addition to a disclosed compound is preferred. Accordingly, the pharmaceutical compositions include those that also contain one or more other active ingredients, in addition to a compound of the present disclosure.

The weight ratio of a disclosed compound to the second active ingredient can be varied and will depend upon the effective dose of each ingredient. Generally, an effective dose of each will be used. Thus, for example, when a compound of the present disclosure is combined with another agent, the weight ratio of a disclosed compound to the other agent will generally range from about 1000:1 to about 1:1000, preferably about 200:1 to about 1:200. Combinations of a compound of the present disclosure and other active ingredients will generally also be within the aforementioned range, but in each case, an effective dose of each active ingredient should be used.

In such combinations disclosed compounds and other active agents can be administered separately or in conjunction. In addition, the administration of one element can be prior to, concurrent to, or subsequent to the administration of other agent(s).

Accordingly, the disclosed compounds can be used alone or in combination with other agents which are known to be beneficial in the subject indications or other drugs that affect receptors or enzymes that either increase the efficacy, safety, convenience, or reduce unwanted side effects or toxicity of the disclosed compounds. The subject compound and the other agent can be coadministered, either in concomitant therapy or in a fixed combination.

In an embodiment, the disclosed compounds can be employed in combination with anti-Alzheimer's agents, beta-secretase inhibitors, gamma-secretase inhibitors, HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors, NSAID's including ibuprofen, vitamin E, and anti-amyloid antibodies. In another embodiment, the subject compound can be employed in combination with sedatives, hypnotics, anxiolytics, antipsychotics, antianxiety agents, cyclopyrrolones, imidazopyridines, pyrazolopyrimidines, minor tranquilizers, melatonin

agonists and antagonists, melatonergic agents, benzodiazepines, barbiturates, 5HT-2 antagonists, and the like, such as: adinazolam, allobarbitol, alonimid, alprazolam, amisulpride, amitriptyline, amobarbital, amoxapine, aripiprazole, bentazepam, benzoctamine, brotizolam, bupropion, buspirone, butabarbital, butalbital, capuride, carbocloral, chloral betaine, chloral hydrate, clomipramine, clonazepam, cloperidone, clorazepate, chlordiazepoxide, clorethate, chlorpromazine, clozapine, cyprazepam, desipramine, dexclamol, diazepam, dichloralphenazone, divalproex, diphenhydramine, doxepin, estazolam, ethchlorvynol, etomidate, fenobam, flunitrazepam, flupentixol, fluphenazine, flurazepam, fluvoxamine, fluoxetine, fosazepam, glutethimide, halazepam, haloperidol, hydroxyzine, imipramine, lithium, lorazepam, lormetazepam, maprotiline, mecloqualone, melatonin, mephobarbital, meprobamate, methaqualone, midaflur, midazolam, nefazodone, nisobamate, nitrazepam, nortriptyline, olanzapine, oxazepam, paraldehyde, paroxetine, pentobarbital, perlapine, perphenazine, phenelzine, phenobarbital, prazepam, promethazine, propofol, protriptyline, quazepam, quetiapine, reclazepam, risperidone, roletamide, secobarbital, sertraline, suproclone, temazepam, thioridazine, thiothixene, tracazolate, tranlycypromaine, trazodone, triazolam, trepipam, tricetamide, triclofos, trifluoperazine, trimetozine, trimipramine, uldazepam, venlafaxine, zaleplon, ziprasidone, zolazepam, Zolpidem, and salts thereof, and combinations thereof, and the like, or the subject compound can be administered in conjunction with the use of physical methods such as with light therapy or electrical stimulation.

In an embodiment, the disclosed compounds can be employed in combination with levodopa (with or without a selective extracerebral decarboxylase inhibitor such as carbidopa or benserazide), anticholinergics such as biperiden (optionally as its hydrochloride or lactate salt) and trihexyphenidyl (benzhexol) hydrochloride, COMT inhibitors such as entacapone, MOA-B inhibitors, antioxidants, A2a adenosine receptor antagonists, cholinergic agonists, NMDA receptor antagonists, serotonin receptor antagonists and dopamine receptor agonists such as alentemol, bromocriptine, fenoldopam, lisuride, naxagolide, pergolide and pramipexole. It will be appreciated that the dopamine agonist can be in the form of a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, for example, alentemol hydrobromide, bromocriptine mesylate, fenoldopam mesylate, naxagolide hydrochloride and pergolide mesylate. Lisuride and pramipexol are commonly used in a non-salt form.

In an embodiment, the disclosed compounds can be employed in combination with a compound from the phenothiazine, thioxanthene, heterocyclic dibenzazepine, butyrophenone, diphenylbutylpiperidine and indolone classes of neuroleptic agent. Suitable examples of phenothiazines include chlorpromazine, mesoridazine, thioridazine, acetophenazine, fluphenazine, perphenazine and trifluoperazine. Suitable examples of thioxanthenes include chlorprothixene and thiothixene. An example of a dibenzazepine is clozapine. An example of a butyrophenone is haloperidol. An example of a diphenylbutylpiperidine is pimozide. An example of an indolone is molindolone. Other neuroleptic agents include loxapine, sulpiride and risperidone. It will be appreciated that the neuroleptic agents when used in combination with the subject compound can be in the form of a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, for example, chlorpromazine hydrochloride, mesoridazine besylate, thioridazine hydrochloride, acetophenazine maleate, fluphenazine hydrochloride, flurphenazine enathate, fluphenazine decanoate, trifluoperazine hydrochloride, thiothixene hydrochloride,

haloperidol decanoate, loxapine succinate and molindone hydrochloride. Perphenazine, chlorprothixene, clozapine, haloperidol, pimozide and risperidone are commonly used in a non-salt form. Thus, the subject compound can be employed in combination with acetophenazine, alentemol, aripiprazole, amisulpride, benzhexol, bromocriptine, biperiden, chlorpromazine, chlorprothixene, clozapine, diazepam, fenoldopam, fluphenazine, haloperidol, levodopa, levodopa with benserazide, levodopa with carbidopa, lisuride, loxapine, mesoridazine, molindolone, naxagolide, olanzapine, pergolide, perphenazine, pimozide, pramipexole, quetiapine, risperidone, sulpiride, tetrabenazine, trihexyphenidyl, thioridazine, thiothixene, trifluoperazine or ziprasidone.

In an embodiment, the disclosed compounds can be employed in combination with an anti-depressant or anti-anxiety agent, including norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors (including tertiary amine tricyclics and secondary amine tricyclics), selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs), monoamine oxidase inhibitors (MAOIs), reversible inhibitors of monoamine oxidase (RIMAs), serotonin and norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors (SNRIs), corticotropin releasing factor (CRF) antagonists, α -adrenoreceptor antagonists, neurokinin-1 receptor antagonists, atypical anti-depressants, benzodiazepines, 5-HT_{1A} agonists or antagonists, especially 5-HT_{1A} partial agonists, and corticotropin releasing factor (CRF) antagonists. Specific agents include: amitriptyline, clomipramine, doxepin, imipramine and trimipramine; amoxapine, desipramine, maprotiline, nortriptyline and protriptyline; fluoxetine, fluvoxamine, paroxetine and sertraline; isocarboxazid, phenelzine, tranlycypromine and selegiline; moclobemide: venlafaxine; duloxetine; aprepitant; bupropion, lithium, nefazodone, trazodone and viloxazine; alprazolam, chlordiazepoxide, clonazepam, chlorazepate, diazepam, halazepam, lorazepam, oxazepam and prazepam; buspirone, flesinoxan, gepirone and ipsapirone, and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

The compounds and processes of the invention will be better understood by reference to the following examples, which are intended as an illustration of and not a limitation upon the scope of the invention.

5. Kits

In one aspect, the disclosure provides kits comprising at least one disclosed compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, and one or more of:

- (a) at least one agent known to increase mAChR M₁ activity;
- (b) at least one agent known to decrease mAChR M₁ activity;
- (c) at least one agent known to treat a disorder associated with cholinergic activity;
- (d) instructions for treating a disorder associated with cholinergic activity;
- (e) instructions for treating a disorder associated with M₁ receptor activity; or
- (f) instructions for administering the compound in connection with cognitive or behavioral therapy.

In some embodiments, the at least one disclosed compound and the at least one agent are co-formulated. In some embodiments, the at least one disclosed compound and the at least one agent are co-packaged. The kits can also comprise compounds and/or products co-packaged, co-formulated, and/or co-delivered with other components. For example, a drug manufacturer, a drug reseller, a physician,

a compounding shop, or a pharmacist can provide a kit comprising a disclosed compound and/or product and another component for delivery to a patient.

That the disclosed kits can be employed in connection with disclosed methods of use.

The kits may f information, instructions, or both that use of the kit will provide treatment for medical conditions in mammals (particularly humans). The information and instructions may be in the form of words, pictures, or both, and the like. In addition or in the alternative, the kit may include the compound, a composition, or both; and information, instructions, or both, regarding methods of application of compound, or of composition, preferably with the benefit of treating or preventing medical conditions in mammals (e.g., humans).

The compounds and processes of the invention will be better understood by reference to the following examples, which are intended as an illustration of and not a limitation upon the scope of the invention.

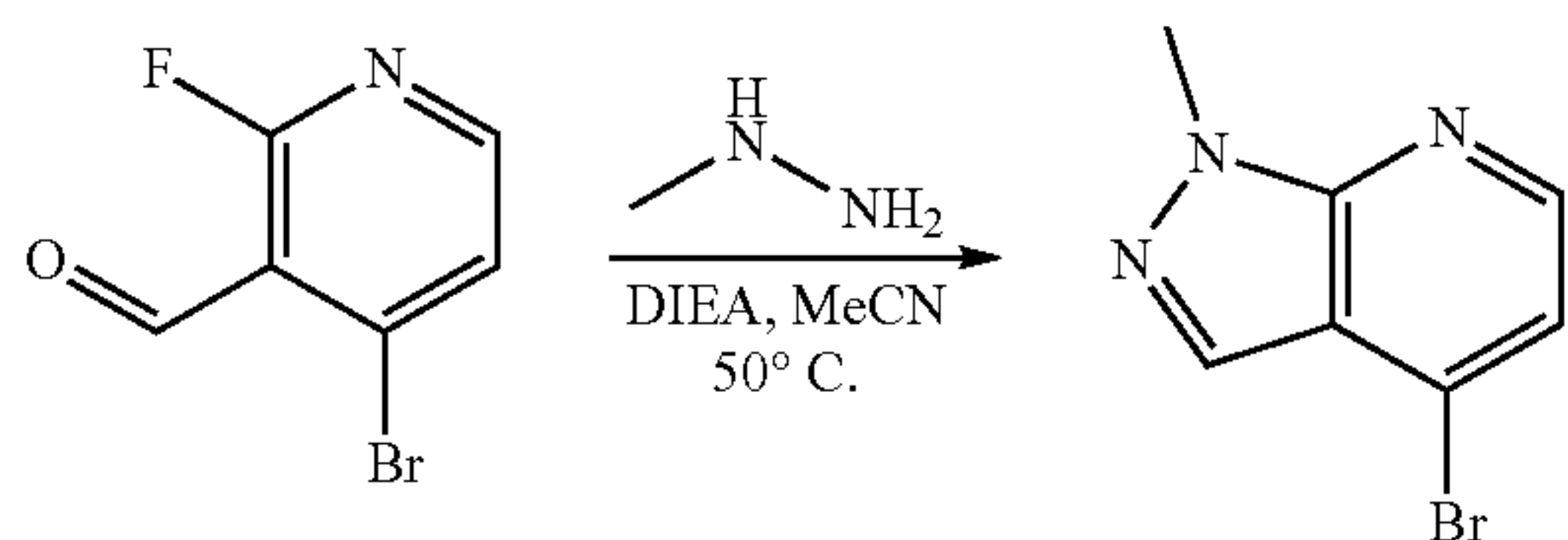
6. Examples

All NMR spectra were recorded on a 400 MHz AMX Bruker NMR spectrometer. ¹H chemical shifts are reported in δ values in ppm downfield with the deuterated solvent as the internal standard. Data are reported as follows: chemical shift, multiplicity (s=singlet, bs=broad singlet, d=doublet, t=triplet, q=quartet, dd=doublet of doublets, m=multiplet, ABq=AB quartet), coupling constant, integration. Reversed-phase LCMS analysis was performed using an Agilent 1200 system comprised of a binary pump with degasser, high-performance autosampler, thermostatted column compartment, C18 column, diode-array detector (DAD) and an Agilent 6150 MSD with the following parameters. The gradient conditions were 5% to 95% acetonitrile with the aqueous phase 0.1% TFA in water over 1.4 minutes. Samples were separated on a Waters Acquity UPLC BEH C18 column (1.7 μ m, 1.0x50 mm) at 0.5 mL/min, with column and solvent temperatures maintained at 55° C. The DAD was set to scan from 190 to 300 nm, and the signals used were 220 nm and 254 nm (both with a band width of 4 nm). The MS detector was configured with an electrospray ionization source, and the low-resolution mass spectra were acquired by scanning from 140 to 700 AMU with a step size of 0.2 AMU at 0.13 cycles/second, and peak width of 0.008 minutes. The drying gas flow was set to 13 liters per minute at 300° C. and the nebulizer pressure was set to 30 psi. The capillary needle voltage was set at 3000 V, and the fragmentor voltage was set at 100V. Data acquisition was performed with Agilent Chemstation and Analytical Studio Reviewer software.

Abbreviations which have been used in the Examples that follow are: mCPBA for meta-chloroperbenzoic acid; DCM for dichloromethane; DIEA for N,N-diisopropylethylamine; DMF for dimethylformamide; DMSO for dimethylsulfoxide; EtOAc for ethyl acetate; HATU for 1-[bis(dimethylamino)methylene]-1H-1,2,3-triazolo[4,5-b]pyridinium 3-oxid hexafluorophosphate; iPA for isopropyl alcohol; MeCN for acetonitrile; MeOH for methanol; TFA for trifluoroacetic acid; and THF for tetrahydrofuran.

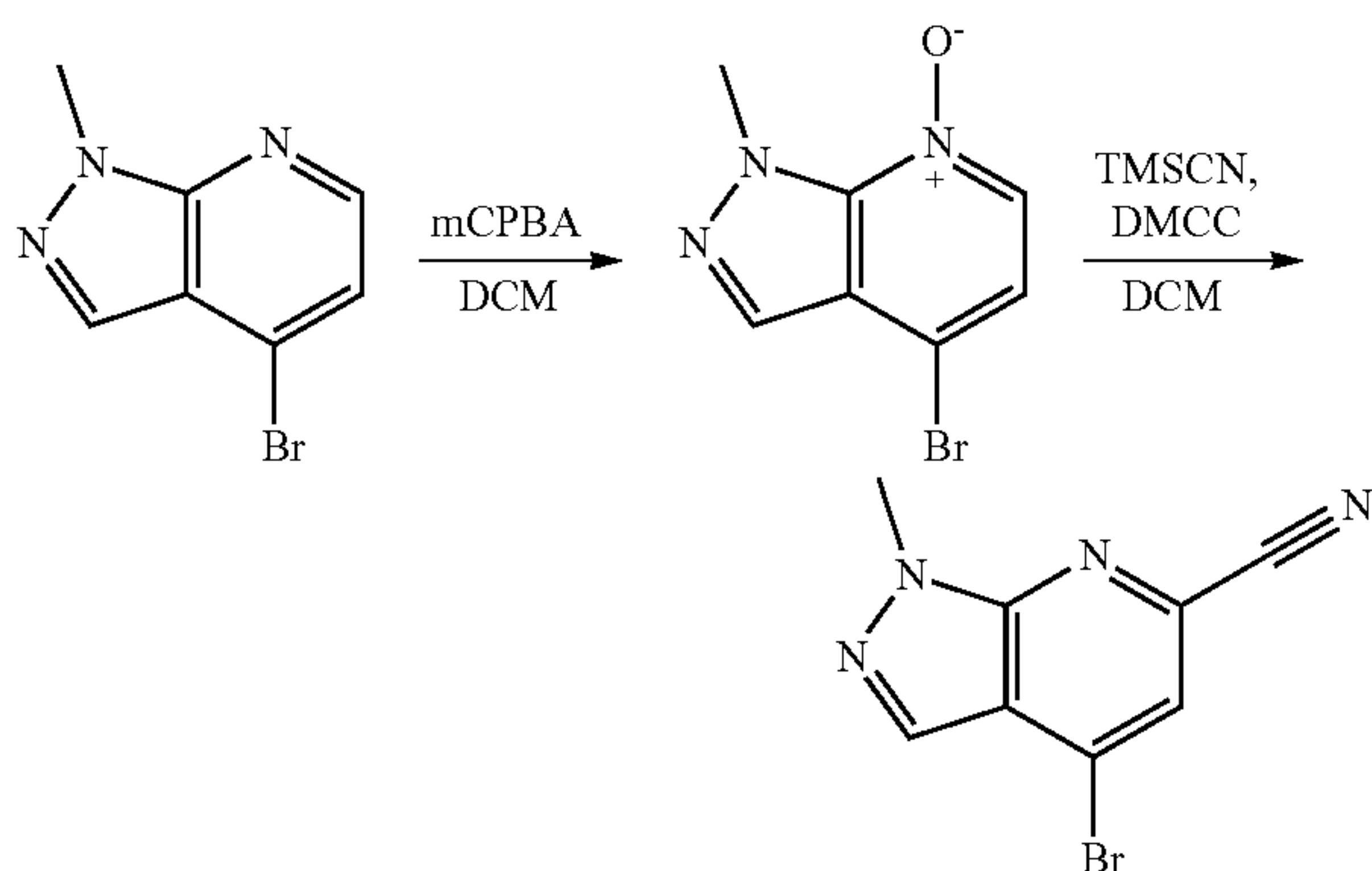
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Example 1. Synthesis of 1-methyl-N-tetrahydropyran-4-yl-4-[(4-thiazol-4-ylphenyl)methyl]pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide (Compound 1)



4-bromo-1-methyl-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridine

A mixture of 4-bromo-2-fluoro-pyridine-3-carbaldehyde (2.04 g, 10.0 mmol, 1.0 eq.), methylhydrazine (1.05 mL, 20.0 mmol, 2.0 eq.) and DIEA (3.48 mL, 20.0 mmol, 2.0 eq.) in MeCN (50 mL, 0.2 M) was stirred at 50° C. After 1 h, the mixture was diluted with EtOAc and washed with water (2×). The aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (3×). The combined extracts were washed with brine, dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated in vacuo. Purification by flash chromatography on silica gel (0-60% EtOAc/hexanes) afforded the title compound as a white crystalline solid (1.73 g, 82%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.36 (d, J=4.9 Hz, 1H), 8.04 (s, 1H), 7.33 (d, J=4.9 Hz, 1H), 4.18 (s, 3H); ES-MS [M+1]⁺: 214.2.



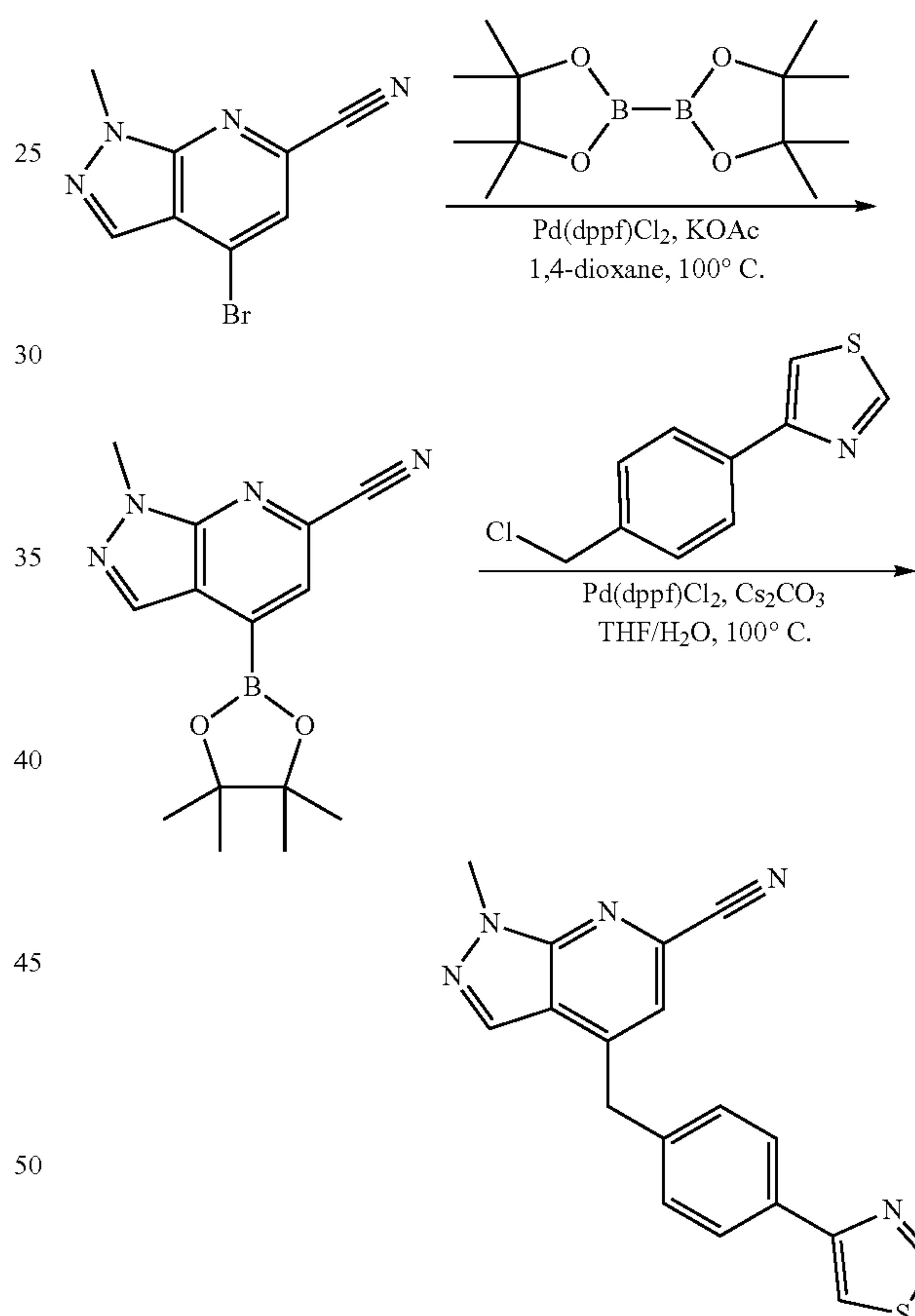
4-bromo-1-methyl-1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridine 7-oxide

To a solution of 4-bromo-1-methyl-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridine (1.62 g, 7.64 mmol, 1 eq.) in DCM (50.8 mL, 0.15 M) was added 3-chloroperoxybenzoic acid (5.14 g, 22.92 mmol, 3.0 eq.) in small portions over 15 minutes. After 16 hours, 3-chloroperoxybenzoic acid (5.14 g, 22.92 mmol, 3.0 eq.) was added in small portions and allowed to stir. After 48 h, the mixture was quenched with 10% NaS₂O₃ solution and washed with 10% K₂CO₃. The aqueous layer was extracted with CHCl₃/iPA solution (3:1, 3×). The organic layers were combined, dried (Na₂SO₄), filtered and concentrated in vacuo. Purification by flash chromatography on silica gel (0-60% DCM/MeOH/NH₄OH (89/10/1) with DCM) afforded 750 mg (43%) of the title compound. ES-MS [M+1]⁺: 230.2.

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4-bromo-1-methyl-1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridine-6-carbonitrile

To a solution of 4-bromo-1-methyl-1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridine 7-oxide (750 g, 3.29 mmol, 1 eq.) in DCM (16.5 mL, 0.2 M) was added trimethylsilylcyaniide (0.82 mL, 6.58 mmol, 2 eq.). After 15 minutes, dimethylcarbonylchloride (0.60 mL, 6.58 mmol, 2 eq.) was added over a 15 minute period. The reaction stirred for four hours before an additional amount of trimethylsilylcyaniide (0.82 mL, 6.58 mmol, 2 eq.) and dimethylcarbonylchloride (0.60 mL, 6.58 mmol, 2.0 eq.) were added. After 18 hours, reaction was quenched with 10% K₂CO₃, washed with water and back extracted twice with DCM. The organic layers were combined, dried (Na₂SO₄), filtered and concentrated in vacuo. Purification using reverse phase HPLC to provide the title compound (368 mg, 47%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 8.40 (s, 1H), 8.23 (s, 1H), 4.12 (s, 3H); ES-MS [M+1]⁺: 237.0.



1-methyl-4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)-1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridine-6-carbonitrile

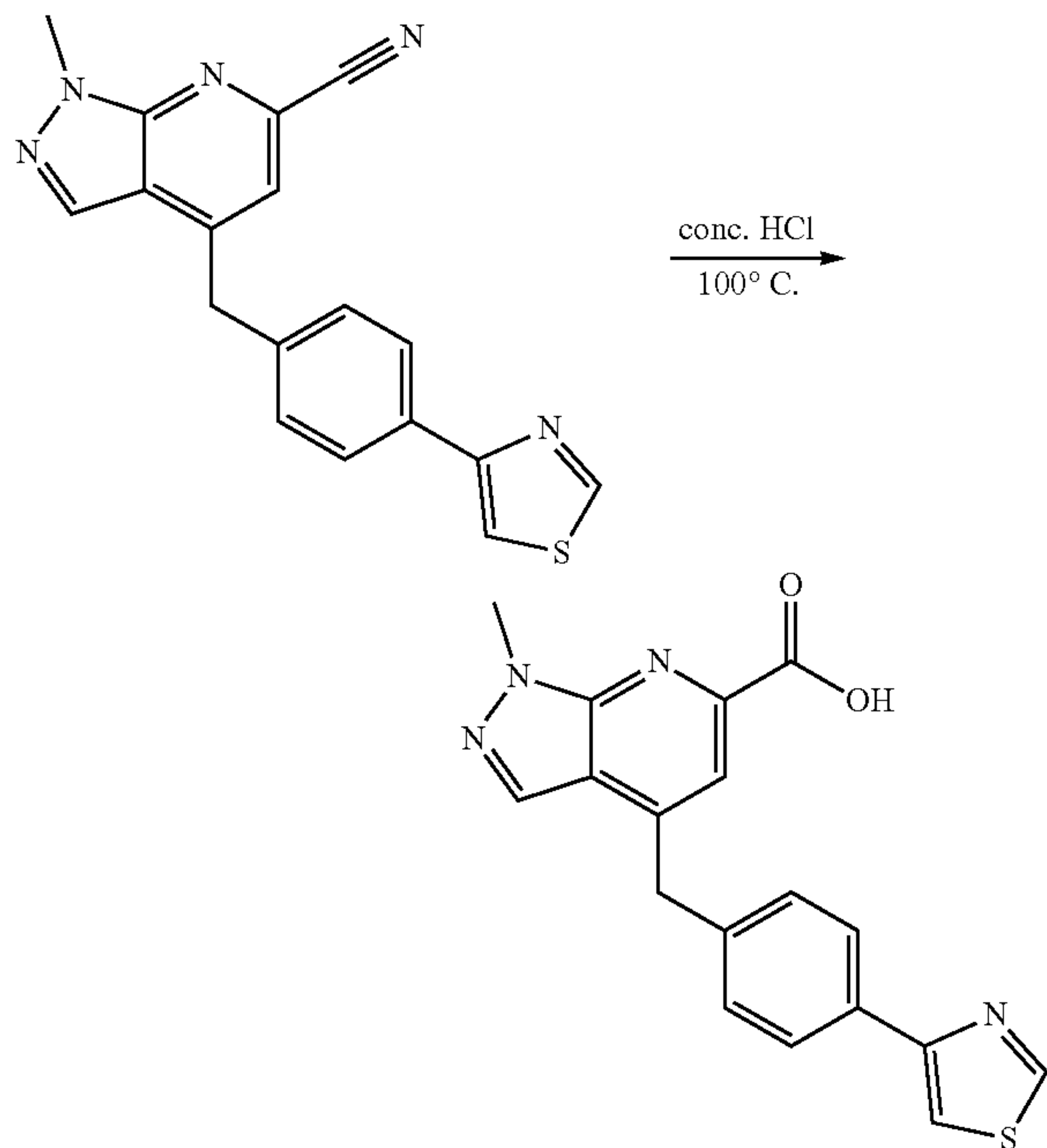
4-bromo-1-methyl-1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridine-6-carbonitrile (368 mg, 1.55 mmol, 1 eq.), bis(pinacolato)diboron (788 mg, 3.10 mmol, 2 eq.), potassium acetate (457 mg, 4.66 mmol, 3 eq.), [1,1'-bis(diphenylphosphino)ferrocene]dichloropalladium (II) (114 mg, 0.24 mmol, 0.1 eq.) and 1,4-dioxane (10.3 mL, 0.15 M) were charged into a microwave vial. The reaction mixture was stirred at 100° C. overnight. Upon completion by LCMS, the reaction mixture was fil-

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tered over a Celite® pad which was rinsed with DCM/EtOAc (1:1). The filtrate was concentrated in vacuo. Purification by flash chromatography on silica gel (0-10% MeOH/DCM) to provide the title compound (440 mg, 99%—contaminated with some boronic ester). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 8.35 (s, 1H), 7.82 (s, 1H), 4.12 (s, 3H), 1.37 (s, 12H); ES-MS [M+1]⁺: 203.2.

1-methyl-4-[(4-thiazol-4-ylphenyl)methyl]pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridine-6-carbonitrile

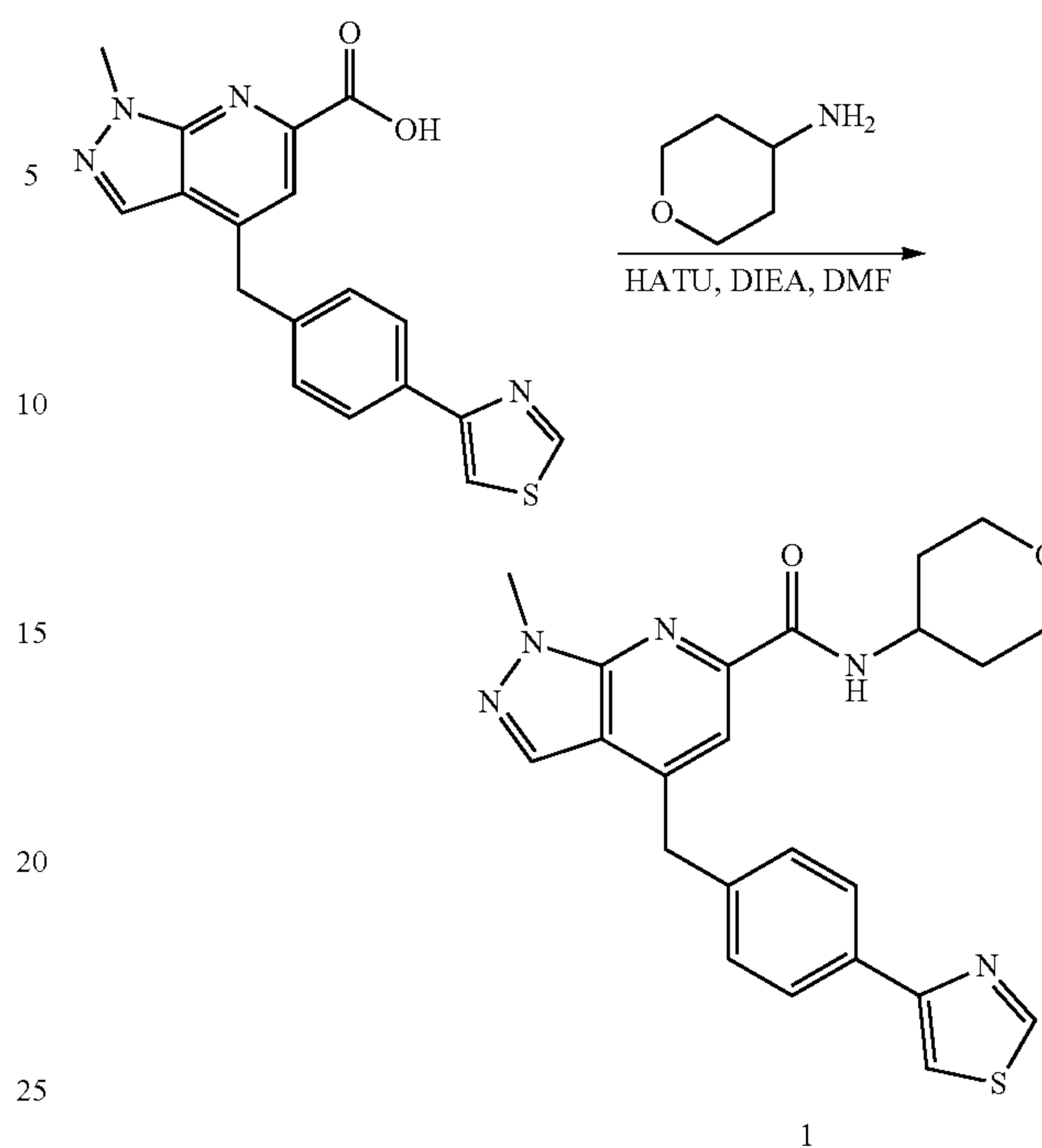
1-methyl-4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)-1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridine-6-carbonitrile (142 mg, 0.5 mmol, 1 eq.), cesium carbonate (326 mg, 1.0 mmol, 2.0 eq.), 4-[4-(chloromethyl)phenyl]thiazole (115 mg, 0.55 mmol, 1.1 eq.), THF (3.5 mL) and water (0.50 mL) were charged into a microwave vial. Nitrogen gas was bubbled through the mixture for five minutes. [1,1'-bis(diphenylphosphino)ferrocene]dichloropalladium(II) (55 mg, 0.075 mmol, 0.15 eq.). The vial was capped and the reaction stirred at 100° C. overnight. Upon completion by LCMS, the reaction mixture was filtered over a Celite® pad which was washed DCM/EtOAc (1:1). The filtrate was concentrated in vacuo. Purification using normal phase on silica gel (0-80% EtOAc/hexanes) to provide the title compound (80 mg, 48%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 9.18 (s, 1H), 8.46 (s, 1H), 8.13 (s, 1H), 7.93 (d, J=7.8 Hz, 2H), 7.75 (s, 1H), 7.47 (d, J=7.8 Hz, 2H), 4.44 (s, 2H), 4.08 (s, 3H); ES-MS [M+1]⁺: 332.2.



1-methyl-4-[(4-thiazol-4-ylphenyl)methyl]pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridine-6-carboxylic Acid

A mixture of 1-methyl-4-[(4-thiazol-4-ylphenyl)methyl]pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridine-6-carbonitrile (80 mg, 0.24 mmol, 1 eq.) and concentrated hydrochloric acid solution (37%, 1.5 mL) was stirred at 100° C. for 2 h. Upon completion by LCMS, the mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure. Purification using reverse phase HPLC to provide the title compound as a TFA salt (80 mg, 71%). ES-MS [M+1]⁺: 351.2.

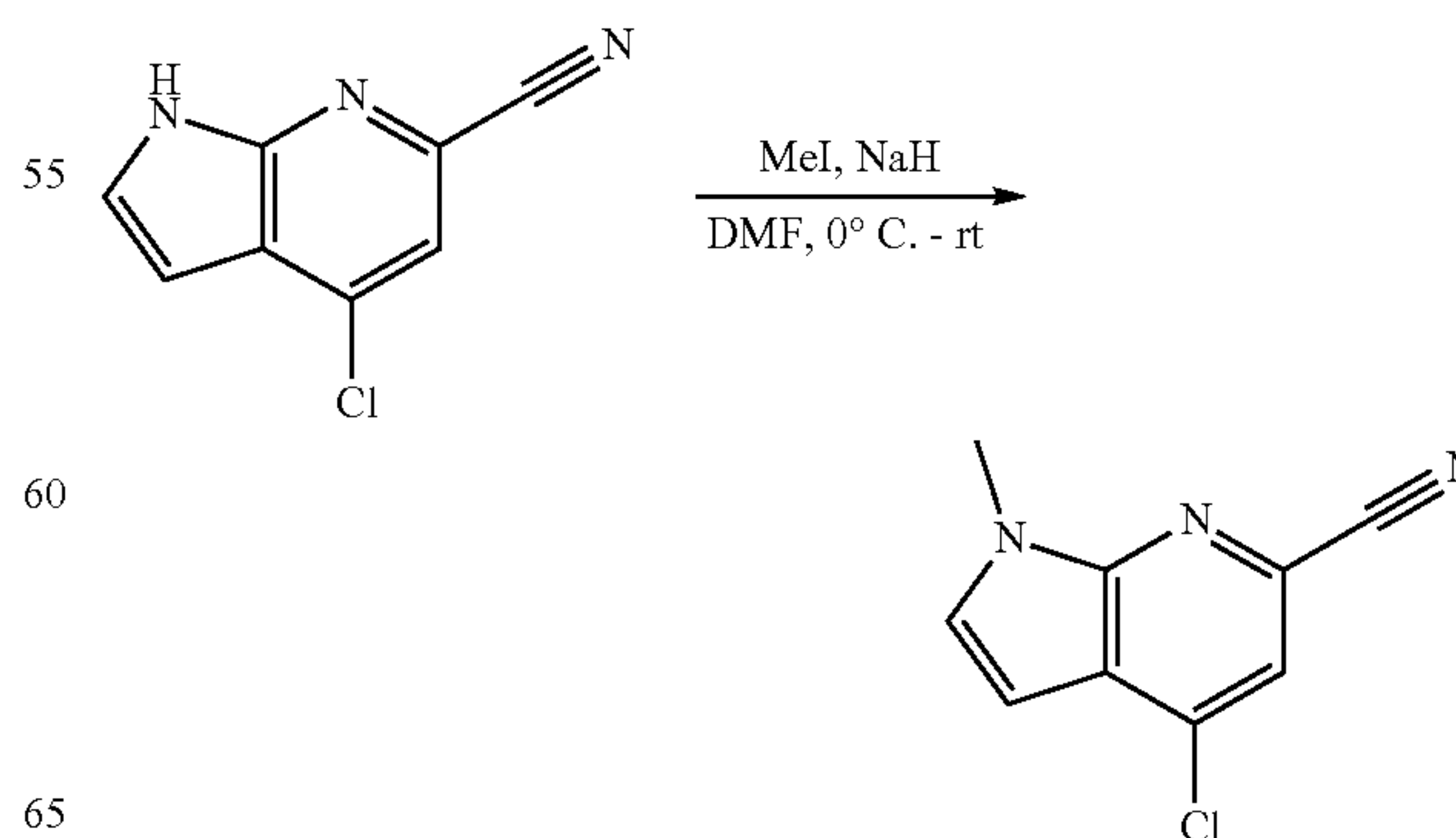
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1-methyl-N-tetrahydropyran-4-yl-4-[(4-thiazol-4-ylphenyl)methyl]pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide (Compound 1)

To a solution of 1-methyl-4-[(4-thiazol-4-ylphenyl)methyl]pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridine-6-carboxylic acid (9.6 mg, 0.025 mmol, 1 eq.) in DMF (1.0 mL) was added DIEA (22 μL, 0.125 mmol, 5.0 eq.) and 4-aminotetrahydropyran (5.3 mg, 0.053 mmol, 2.1 eq.). The mixture was stirred for 5 min and HATU (20.0 mg, 0.053 mmol, 2.1 eq.) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred for 20 min at rt. Purification by reverse phase HPLC afforded 6.7 mg (62%) of the title compound: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 9.23 (s, 1H), 8.72 (d, J=8.4 Hz, 1H), 8.39 (s, 1H), 8.18 (s, 1H), 7.99 (d, J=7.9 Hz, 2H), 7.79 (s, 1H), 7.49 (d, J=8.0 Hz, 2H), 4.49 (s, 2H), 4.21 (s, 3H), 4.13-4.09 (m, 1H), 3.97-3.94 (m, 2H), 3.49-3.43 (m, 2H), 1.81-1.17 (m, 4H); ES-MS [M+1]⁺: 434.2.

Example 2. Synthesis of 1-methyl-N-tetrahydropyran-4-yl-4-[(4-thiazol-4-ylphenyl)methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide (Compound 2)



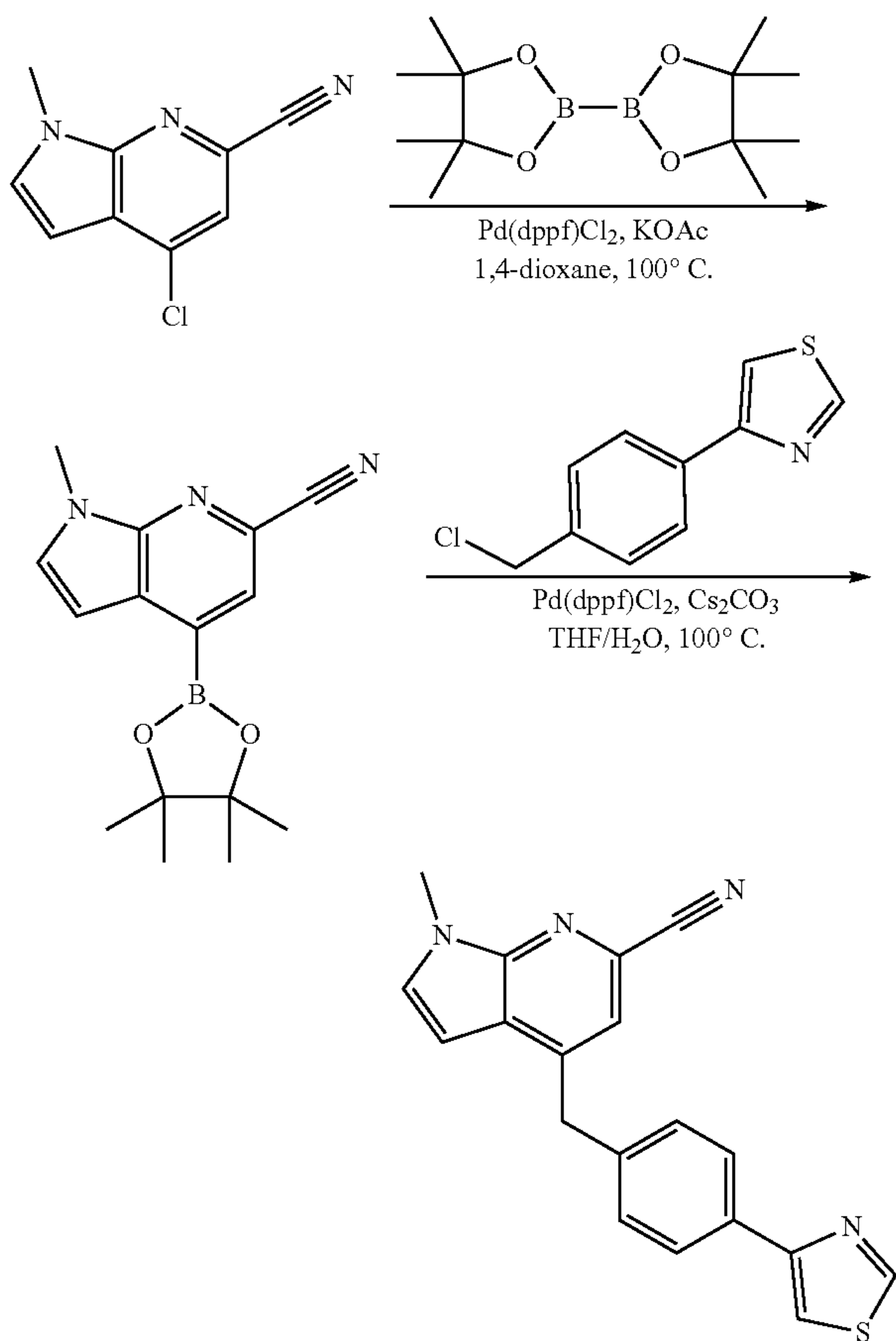
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4-chloro-1H-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carbonitrile

The title compound was prepared using the procedure from Storz, Thomas et al., Synthesis, 2008, 2, 201-214. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 7.98 (d, J=3.4 Hz, 1H), 7.92 (s, 1H), 6.70 (d, J=3.3 Hz, 1H); ES-MS [M+1]⁺: 178.3.

4-chloro-1-methyl-1H-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carbonitrile

To a solution of 4-chloro-1H-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carbonitrile (460 mg, 2.59 mmol, 1.0 eq.) in DMF (13 mL, 0.2 M) at 0° C., NaH (60% dispersion in mineral oil, 155 mg, 3.89 mmol, 1.5 eq.) was added. The suspension was stirred for 15 min and iodomethane (242 uL, 3.89 mmol, 1.5 eq.) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred at 0° C. for 30 min. Water (~5 mL) was added slowly. The mixture was extracted with EtOAc (3x). The combined extracts were washed with brine, dried (Na₂SO₄) filtered and concentrated in vacuo. Purification by flash chromatography on silica gel (0-50% EtOAc/hexanes) afforded 447 mg (90%) of the title compound. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 8.01 (d, J=3.0 Hz, 1H), 7.94 (s, 1H), 6.71 (d, J=3.2 Hz, 1H), 3.89 (s, 3H); ES-MS [M+1]⁺: 192.3.



1-methyl-4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)-1H-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carbonitrile

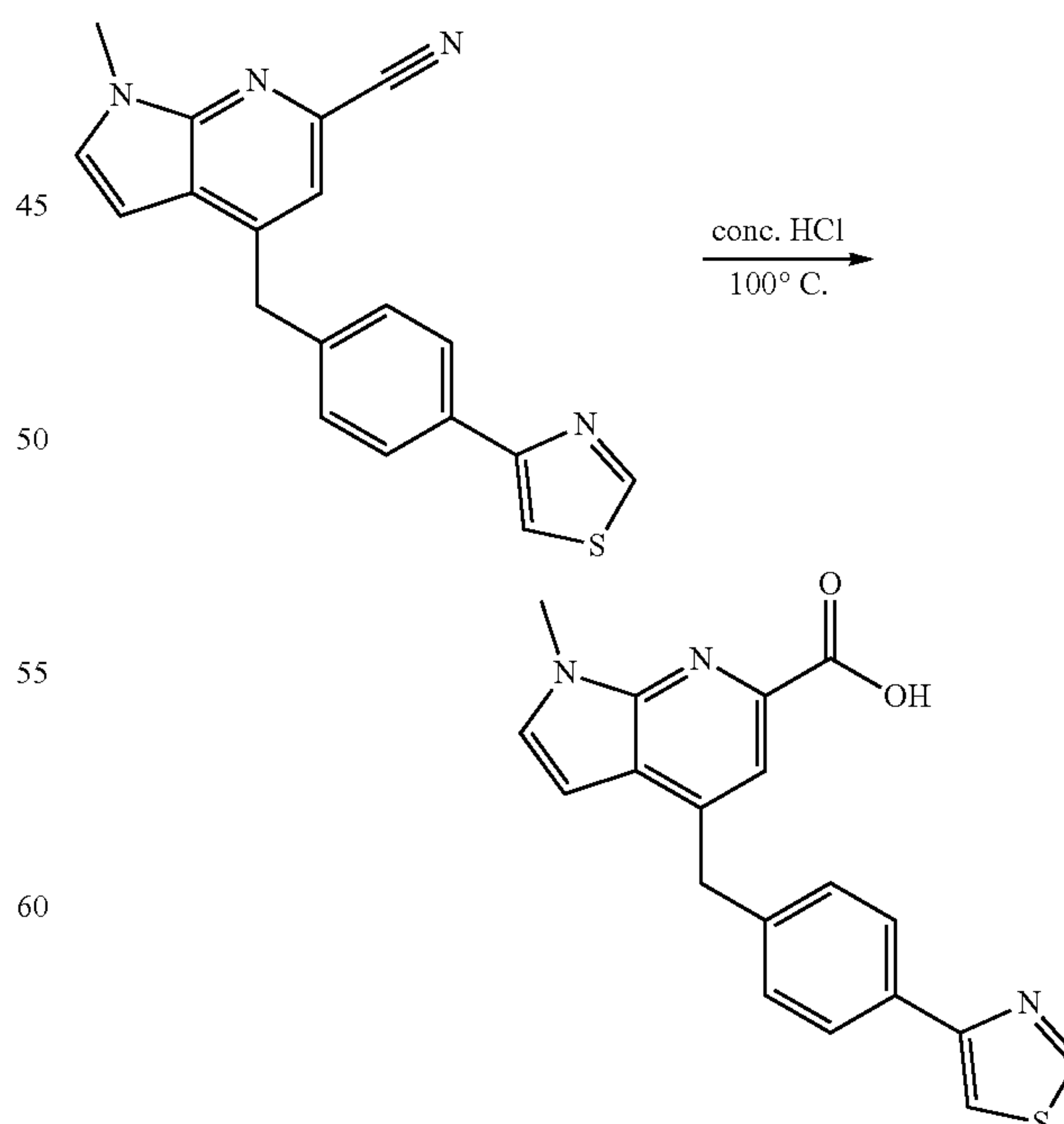
4-chloro-1-methyl-1H-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carbonitrile (440 mg, 2.30 mmol, 1 eq.), bis(pinacolato)diboron (1.17 g, 4.60 mmol, 2 eq.), potassium acetate (676 mg, 6.89

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mmol, 5 eq.), [1,1'-Bis(diphenylphosphino)ferrocene]dichloropalladium (II) (168 mg, 0.23 mmol, 0.1 eq.) and 1,4-dioxane (15 mL, 0.15 M) were charged into a microwave vial. The reaction mixture was stirred at 100° C. overnight. Upon completion by LCMS, the reaction mixture was filtered over a Celite® pad which was rinsed with DCM/EtOAc (1:1). The filtrate was concentrated in vacuo. Purification by flash chromatography on silica gel (0-50% EtOAc/hexanes) to provide the title compound (650 mg, 99%—contaminated with some boronic ester). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 7.95 (d, J=3.2 Hz, 1H), 7.71 (s, 1H), 6.71 (d, J=3.3 Hz, 1H), 3.87 (s, 3H), 1.36 (s, 12H); ES-MS [M+1]⁺: 202.4.

1-methyl-4-[(4-thiazol-4-ylphenyl)methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carbonitrile

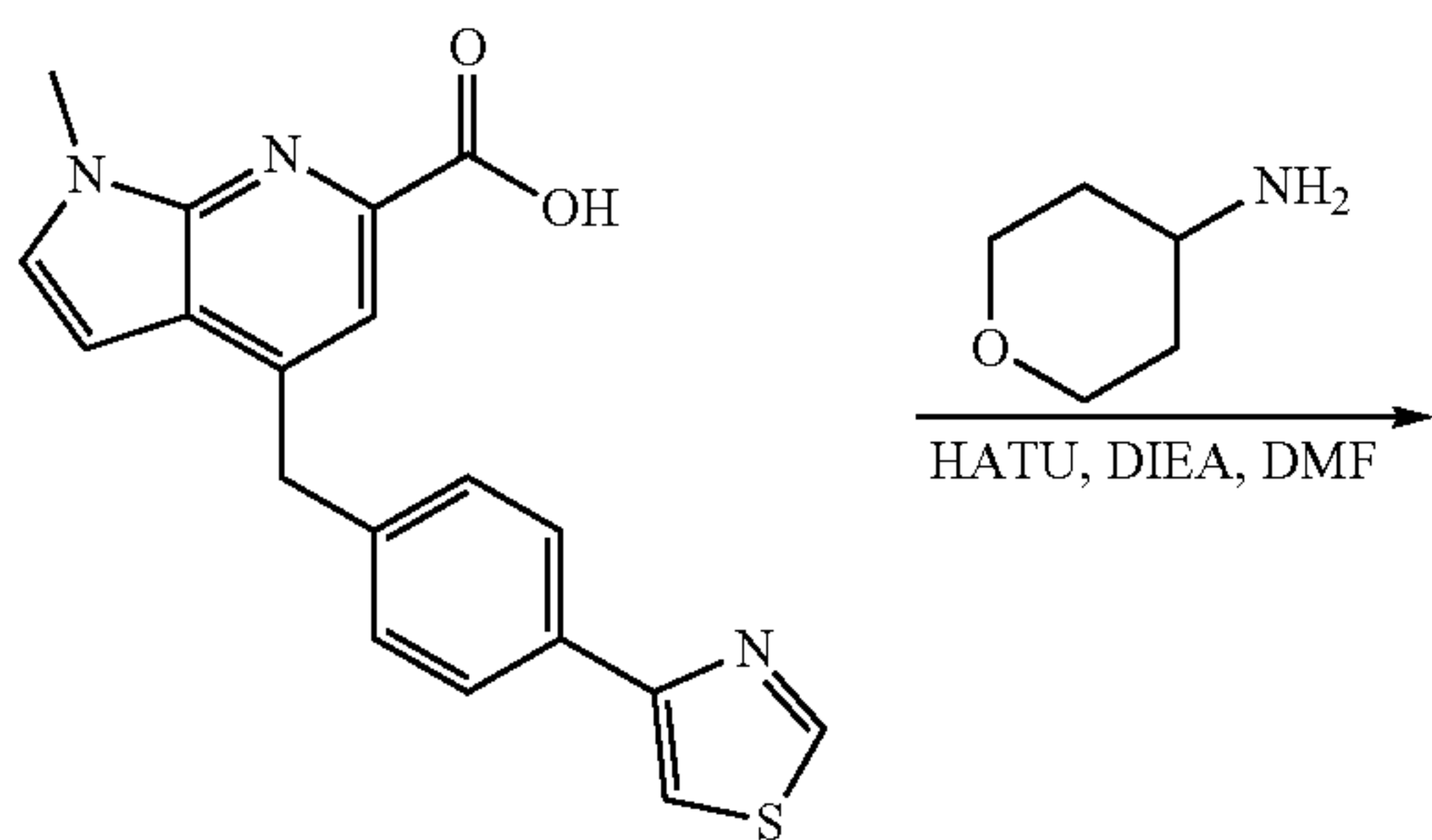
1-methyl-4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)-1H-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carbonitrile (150 mg, 0.53 mmol, 1 eq.), cesium carbonate (518 mg, 1.59 mmol, 3 eq.), 4-[4-(chloromethyl)phenyl]thiazole (139 mg, 0.662 mmol, 1.25 eq.), THF (3.13 mL, 0.15 M) and water (0.53 mL) were charged into a microwave vial. Nitrogen gas was bubbled through the mixture for five minutes. [1,1'-bis(diphenylphosphino)ferrocene]dichloropalladium(II) (58 mg, 0.08 mmol, 0.15 eq.) was added. The vial was capped and the reaction stirred at 100° C. overnight. Upon completion by LCMS, the reaction mixture was filtered over a Celite® pad which was washed DCM/EtOAc (1:1). The filtrate was concentrated in vacuo. Purification by flash chromatography on silica gel (0-50% EtOAc/hexanes) to provide the title compound (140 mg, 80%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 9.17 (s, 1H), 8.10 (s, 1H), 7.91 (d, J=7.8 Hz, 2H), 7.82 (d, J=3.2 Hz, 1H), 7.59 (s, 1H), 7.41 (d, J=7.8 Hz, 2H), 6.77 (d, J=3.3 Hz, 1H), 4.32 (s, 2H), 3.84 (s, 3H); ES-MS [M+1]⁺: 331.3.



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1-methyl-4-[(4-thiazol-4-ylphenyl)methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxylic Acid

A mixture of 1-methyl-4-[(4-thiazol-4-ylphenyl)methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carbonitrile (140 mg, 0.42 mmol, 1 eq.) and concentrated hydrochloric acid solution (37%, 1.4 mL) was stirred at 100° C. After 2 h, the mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure to provide the title compound as an HCl salt (160 mg, 98%) which was used without further purification. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 9.17 (s, 1H), 8.10 (s, 1H), 7.91 (d, J=7.9 Hz, 2H), 7.82 (d, J=3.2 Hz, 1H), 7.69 (s, 1H), 7.38 (d, J=7.9 Hz, 2H), 6.70 (d, J=3.4 Hz, 1H), 4.33 (s, 2H), 3.87 (s, 3H); ES-MS [M+1]⁺: 350.2.

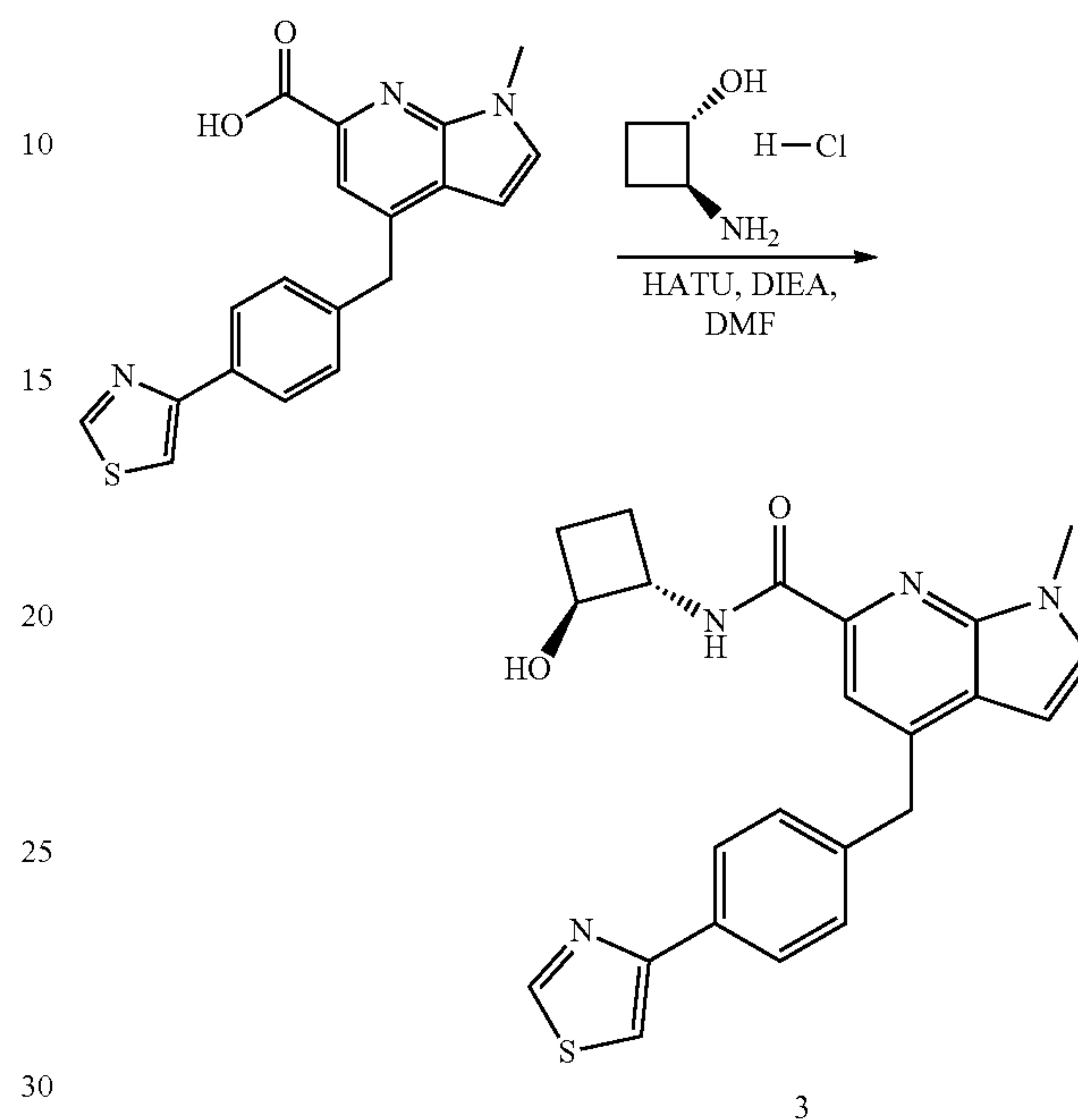


1-methyl-N-tetrahydropyran-4-yl-4-[(4-thiazol-4-ylphenyl)methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide (Compound 2)

To a solution of 1-methyl-4-[(4-thiazol-4-ylphenyl)methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxylic acid (9.6 mg, 0.025 mmol, 1 eq.) in DMF (1 mL) was added DIEA (22 μL, 0.125 mmol, 5 eq.) and 4-aminotetrahydropyran (5.3 mg, 0.053 mmol, 2.1 eq.). The mixture was stirred for 5 min and HATU (20 mg, 0.053 mmol, 2.1 eq.) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred for 20 min at rt. Purification by reverse phase HPLC afforded 7.2 mg (67%) of the title compound: ES-MS [M+1]⁺: 433.2.

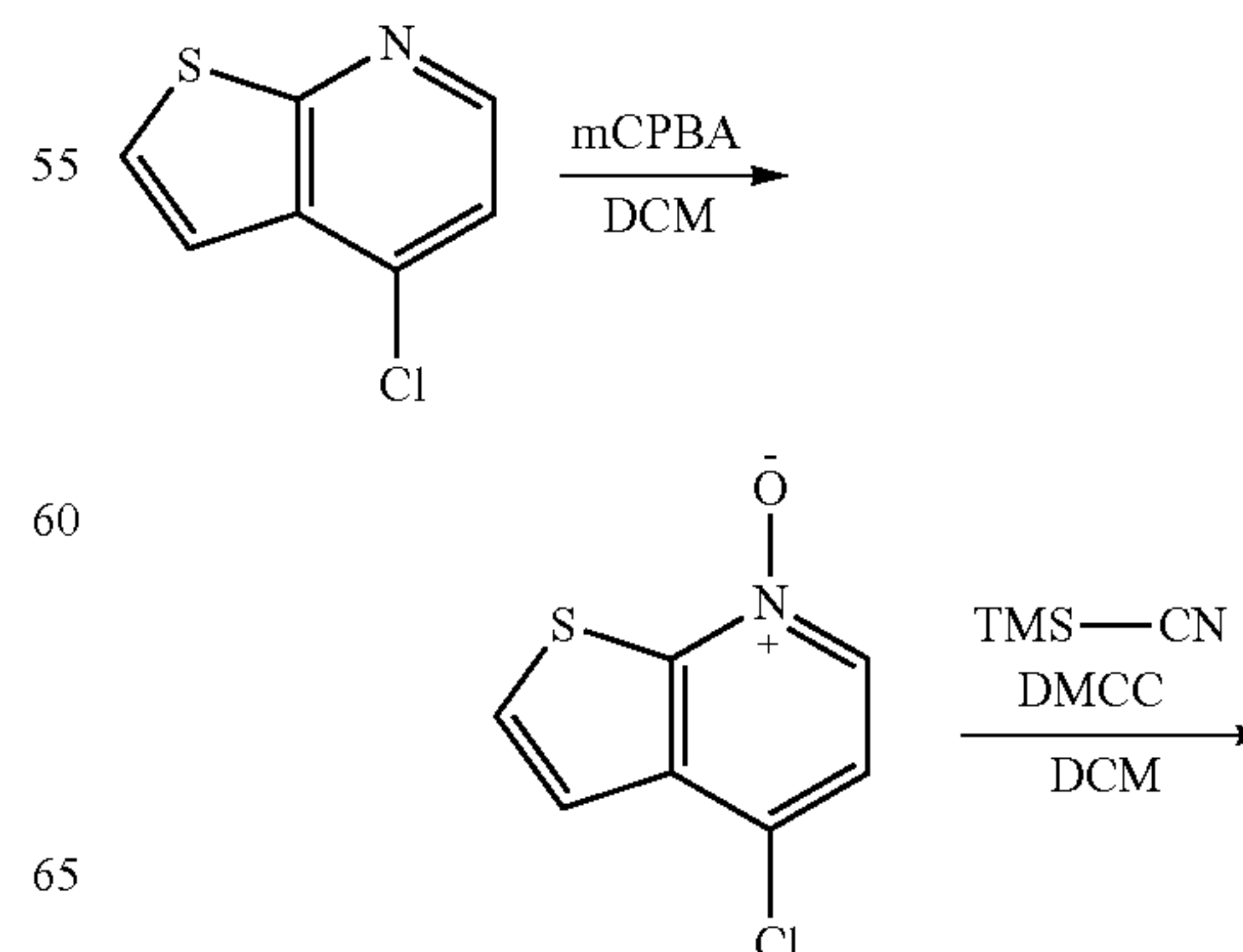
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Example 3. Synthesis of N-[(1S,2S)-2-hydroxycyclobutyl]-1-methyl-4-[(4-thiazol-4-ylphenyl)methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide (Compound 3)



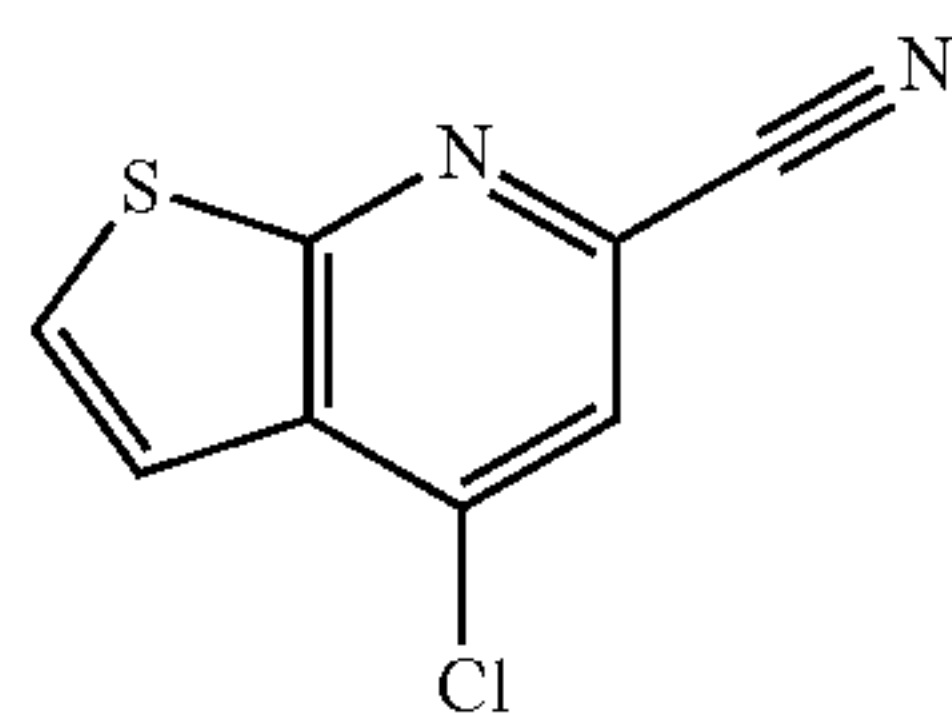
To a solution of 1-methyl-4-[(4-thiazol-4-ylphenyl)methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxylic acid (prepared as described in Example 2) (9.6 mg, 0.025 mmol, 1 eq.) in DMF (1 mL) was added DIEA (22 μL, 0.125 mmol, 5 eq.) and (1S,2S)-2-aminocyclobutanol hydrochloride (6.5 mg, 0.053 mmol, 2.1 eq.). The mixture was stirred for 5 min and HATU (20 mg, 0.053 mmol, 2.1 eq.) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred for 20 min at rt. Purification by reverse phase HPLC afforded 4.6 mg (44%) of the title compound: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 9.23 (s, 1H), 8.83 (d, J=8.5 Hz, 1H), 8.16 (s, 1H), 7.96 (d, J=7.9 Hz, 2H), 7.73 (s, 1H), 7.72 (s, 1H), 7.43 (d, J=7.9 Hz, 2H), 6.74 (d, J=3.4 Hz, 1H), 5.35 (d, J=6.7 Hz, 1H), 4.38 (s, 2H), 4.28-4.19 (m, 2H), 3.99 (s, 3H), 2.07-1.94 (m, 2H), 1.56-1.48 (m, 2H); ES-MS [M+1]⁺: 419.2.

Example 4. Synthesis of 4-[[4-(2-methyloxazol-4-yl)phenyl]methyl]-N-tetrahydropyran-4-yl-thieno[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide (Compound 4)



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-continued

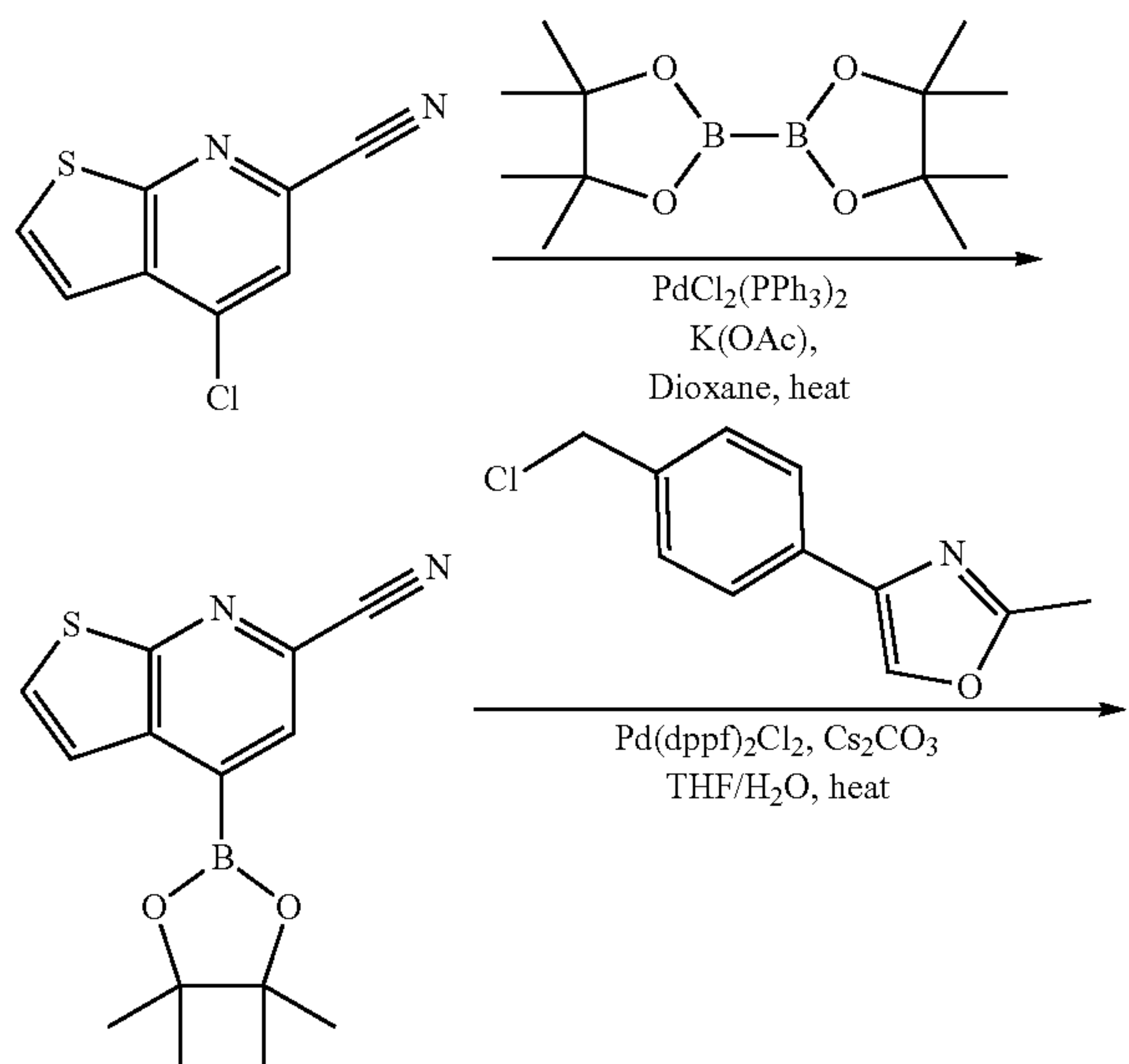


4-chlorothieno[2,3-b]pyridine 7-oxide

To a solution of 4-chlorothieno[2,3-b]pyridine (450 mg, 2.65 mmol, 1 eq.) in DCM (14.7 mL) was added 3-chloroperoxybenzoic acid (1.78 g, 7.95 mmol, 3 eq.) over 15 minutes. After three hours, the reaction was quenched with 10% NaS₂O₃ solution and washed with 10% K₂CO₃. The aqueous layer was back extracted with 3:1 CHCl₃/IPA solution. The organic layers were combined, dried (MgSO₄), filtered and concentrated in vacuo. Purification by flash chromatography on silica gel afforded 500 mg (99%) of the title compound. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 8.42 (d, J=6.6 Hz, 1H), 8.06 (d, J=5.7 Hz, 1H), 7.65 (d, J=6.6 Hz, 1H), 7.54 (d, J=5.7 Hz, 1H); ES-MS [M+1]⁺: 186.4.

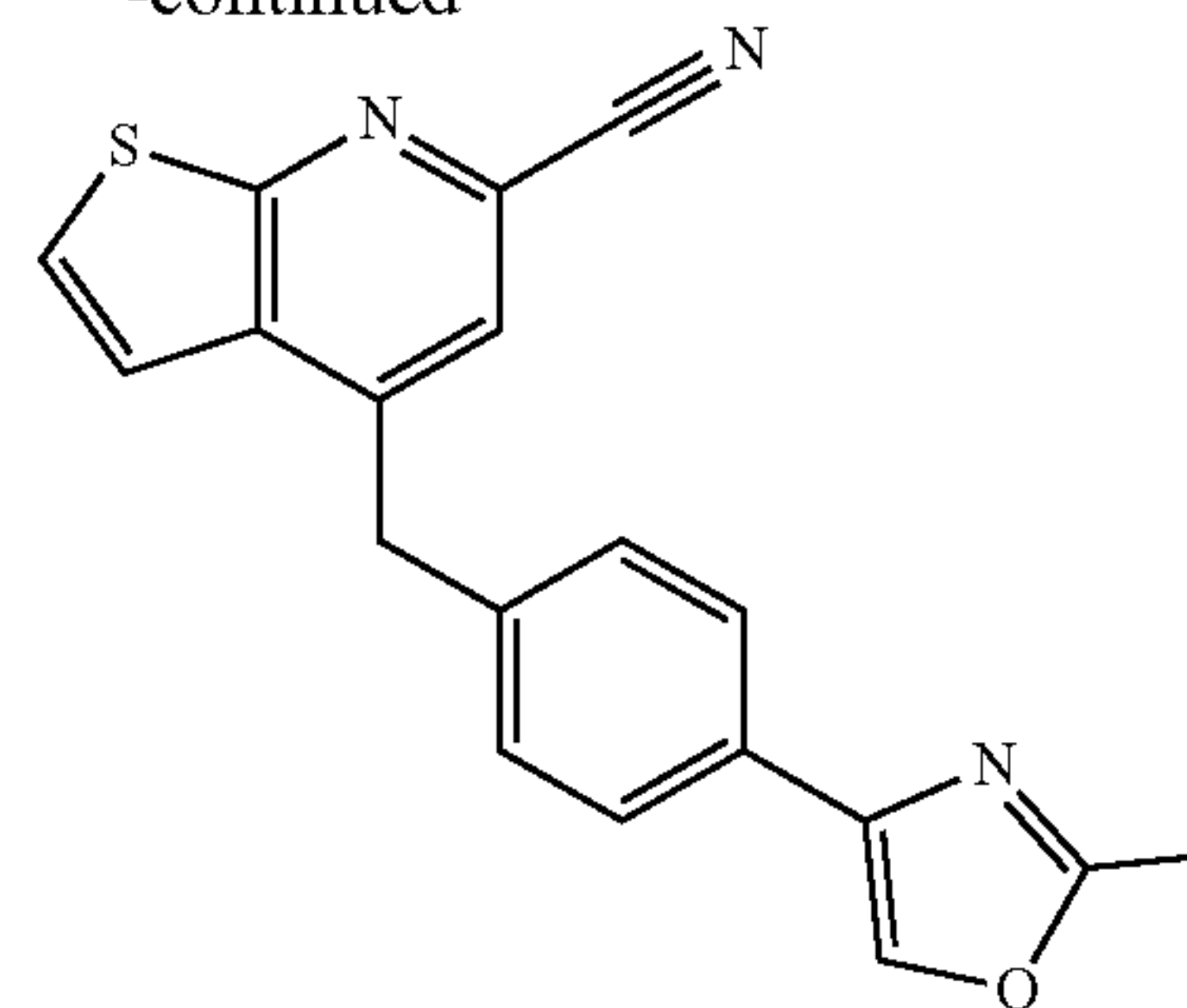
4-chlorothieno[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carbonitrile

To a solution of 4-chlorothieno[2,3-b]pyridine 7-oxide (500 mg, 2.69 mmol, 1 eq.) in DCM (13.4 mL) was added trimethylsilyl cyanide (0.674 mL, 5.39 mmol, 2 eq.). After 15 minutes, dimethylcarbamoylchloride (0.493 mL, 5.39 mmol, 2 eq.) was added over a 15 minute period. The reaction stirred for three hours before an additional amount of trimethylsilyl cyanide and dimethylcarbamoylchloride were added. After 18 hours, reaction was quenched with 10% K₂CO₃, washed with water and back extracted twice with DCM. The organic layers were combined, dried (MgSO₄), filtered and concentrated in vacuo. Purification by flash chromatography on silica gel using 0-30% ethyl acetate/hexanes afforded 390 mg (74%) of the title compound. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 8.41 (d, J=5.8 Hz, 1H), 8.37 (s, 1H), 7.65 (d, J=6.1 Hz, 1H); ES-MS [M+1]⁺: 195.2.



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-continued

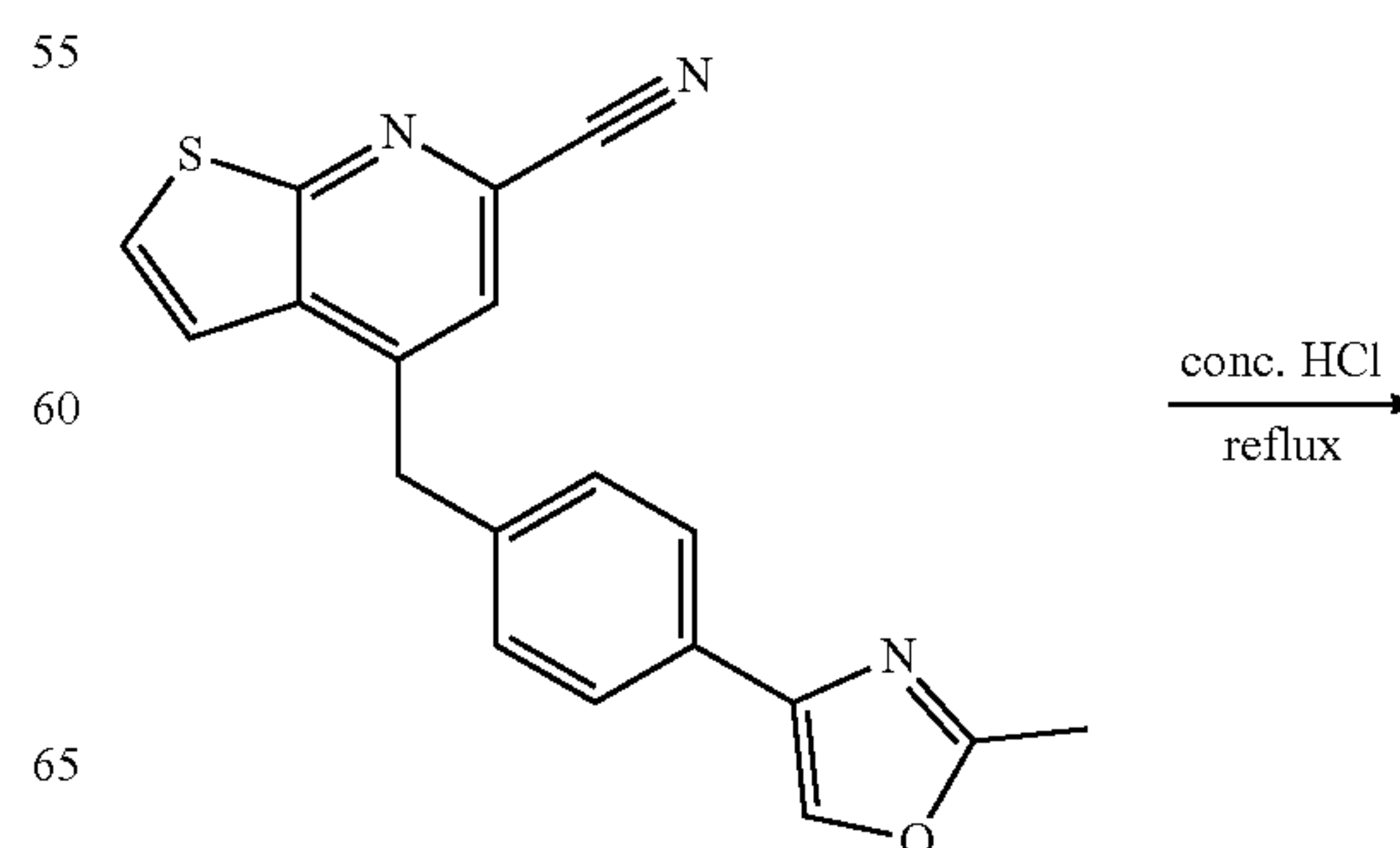


4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)thieno[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carbonitrile

4-chlorothieno[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carbonitrile (390 mg, 2.0 mmol, 1 eq.), bis(pinacolato)diboron (1.02 g, 4.0 mmol, 2 eq.), potassium acetate (985 mg, 10 mmol, 5 eq.), trans-dichlorobis(triphenylphosphine)palladium(II) (70 mg, 0.1 mmol, 0.05 eq.) and 1,4-dioxane (10 mL) were added into a microwave vial. The reaction was heated to 100° C. After 16 h, the reaction was filtered over Celite®, washed with EtOAc and concentrated in vacuo to afford 550 mg (96%) of the title compound which was used without further purification. ES-MS [M+1]⁺: 205.4.

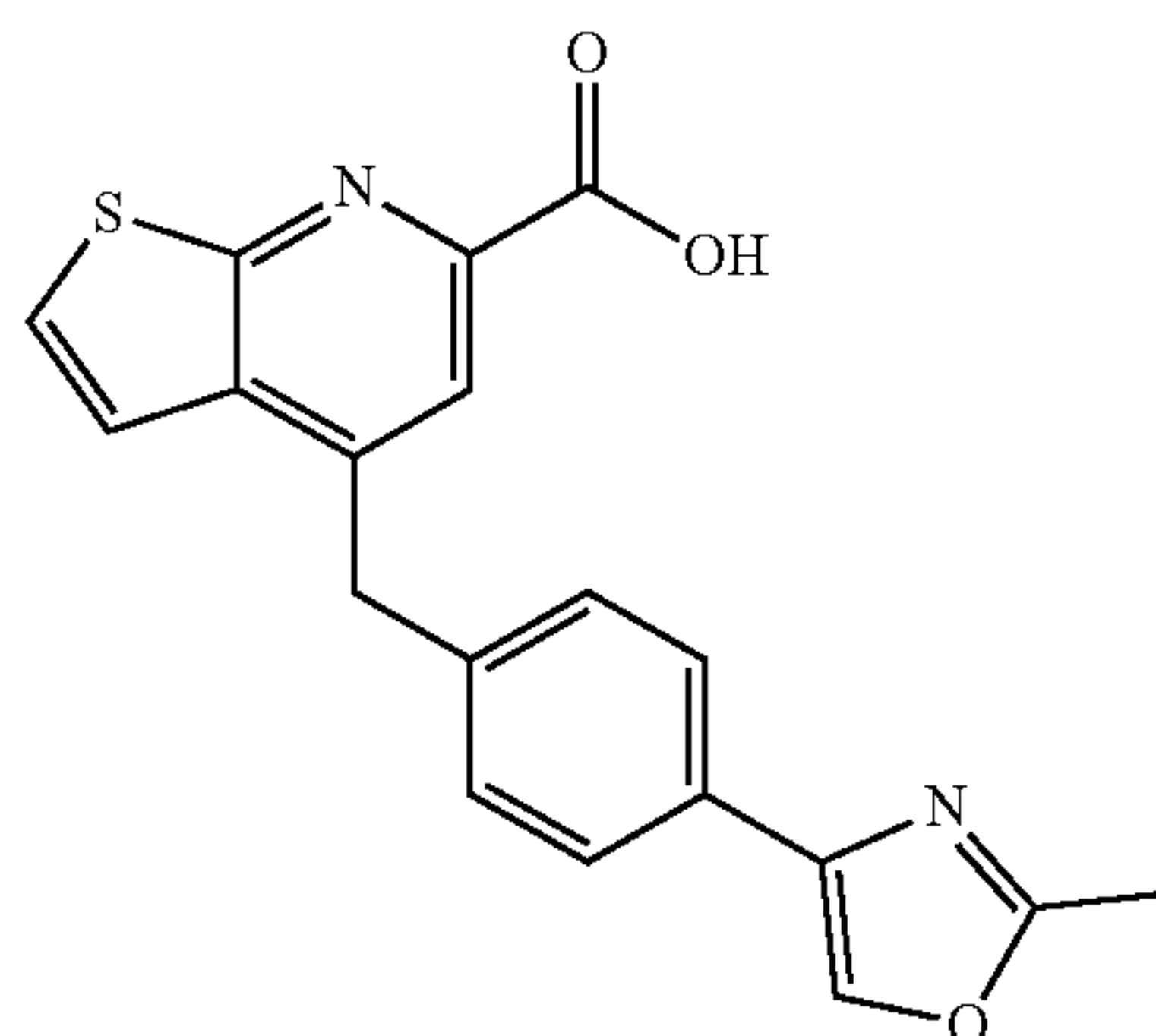
4-(4-(2-methyloxazol-4-yl)benzyl)thieno[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carbonitrile

4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)thieno[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carbonitrile (225 mg, 0.79 mmol, 1 eq.), cesium carbonate (770 mg, 2.36 mmol, 3 eq.), 4-(4-(chloromethyl)phenyl)-2-methyloxazole hydrochloride (192 mg, 0.79 mmol, 1 eq.), THF (7 mL) and water (1 mL) were added to a microwave vial. Nitrogen gas was bubbled through the mixture for five minutes before the addition of [1,1'-bis(diphenylphosphino)ferrocene]dichloropalladium(II) (87 mg, 0.12 mmol, 0.15 eq.). The vial was capped and the reaction stirred for five hours at 100° C. The reaction was filtered over Celite®. The Celite® was washed with EtOAc (2×) and the organic layers were concentrated in vacuo. Purification by flash chromatography on silica gel using 0-70% ethyl acetate/hexanes afforded 250 mg (96%) of the title compound. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 8.42 (s, 1H), 8.24 (d, J=5.9 Hz, 1H), 7.94 (d, J=5.0 Hz, 1H), 7.78 (d, J=5.9 Hz, 1H), 7.67 (d, J=7.8 Hz, 2H), 7.38 (d, J=8.1 Hz, 2H), 4.43 (s, 2H), 2.44 (s, 3H); ES-MS [M+1]⁺: 332.2.



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-continued



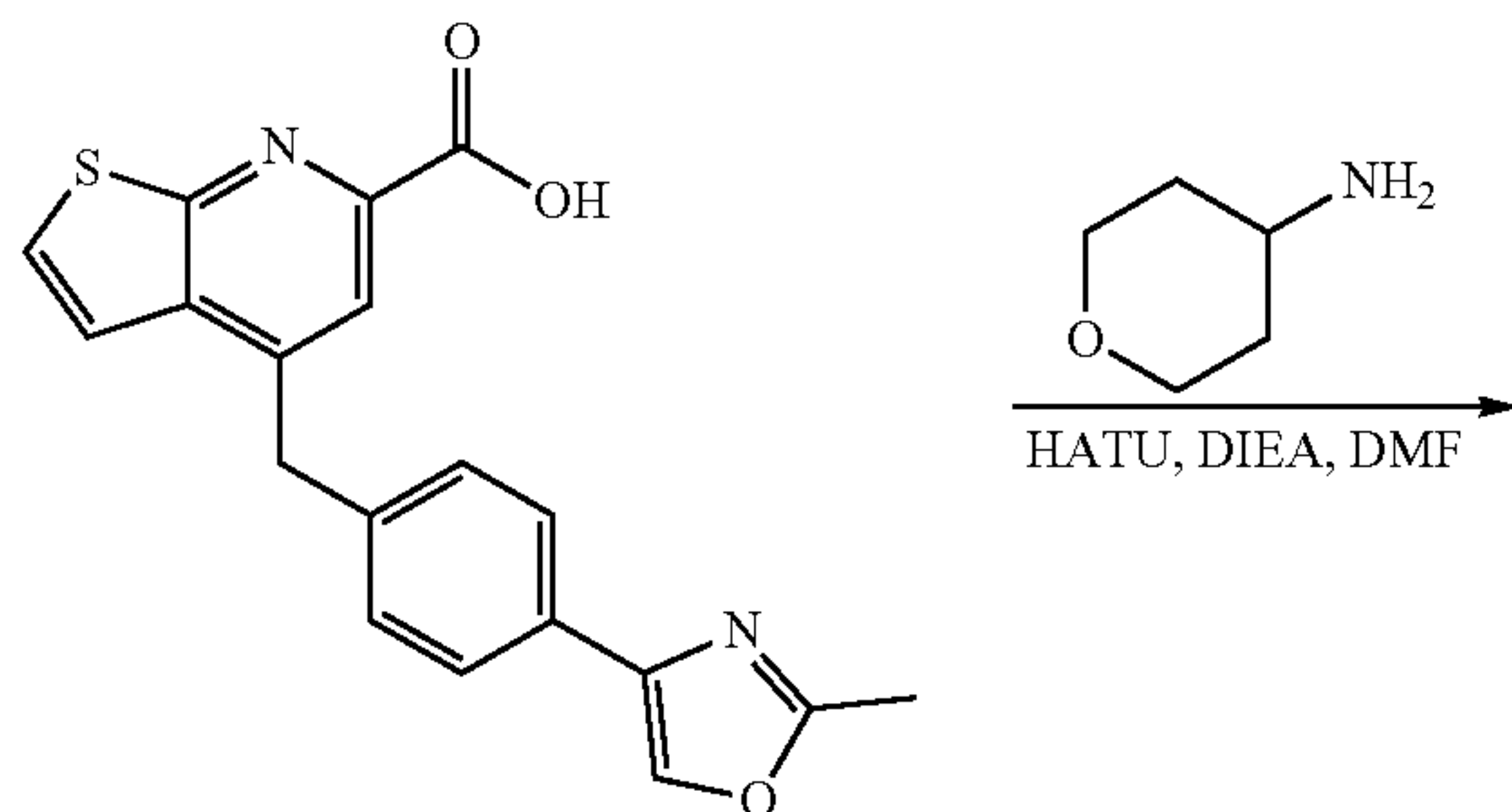
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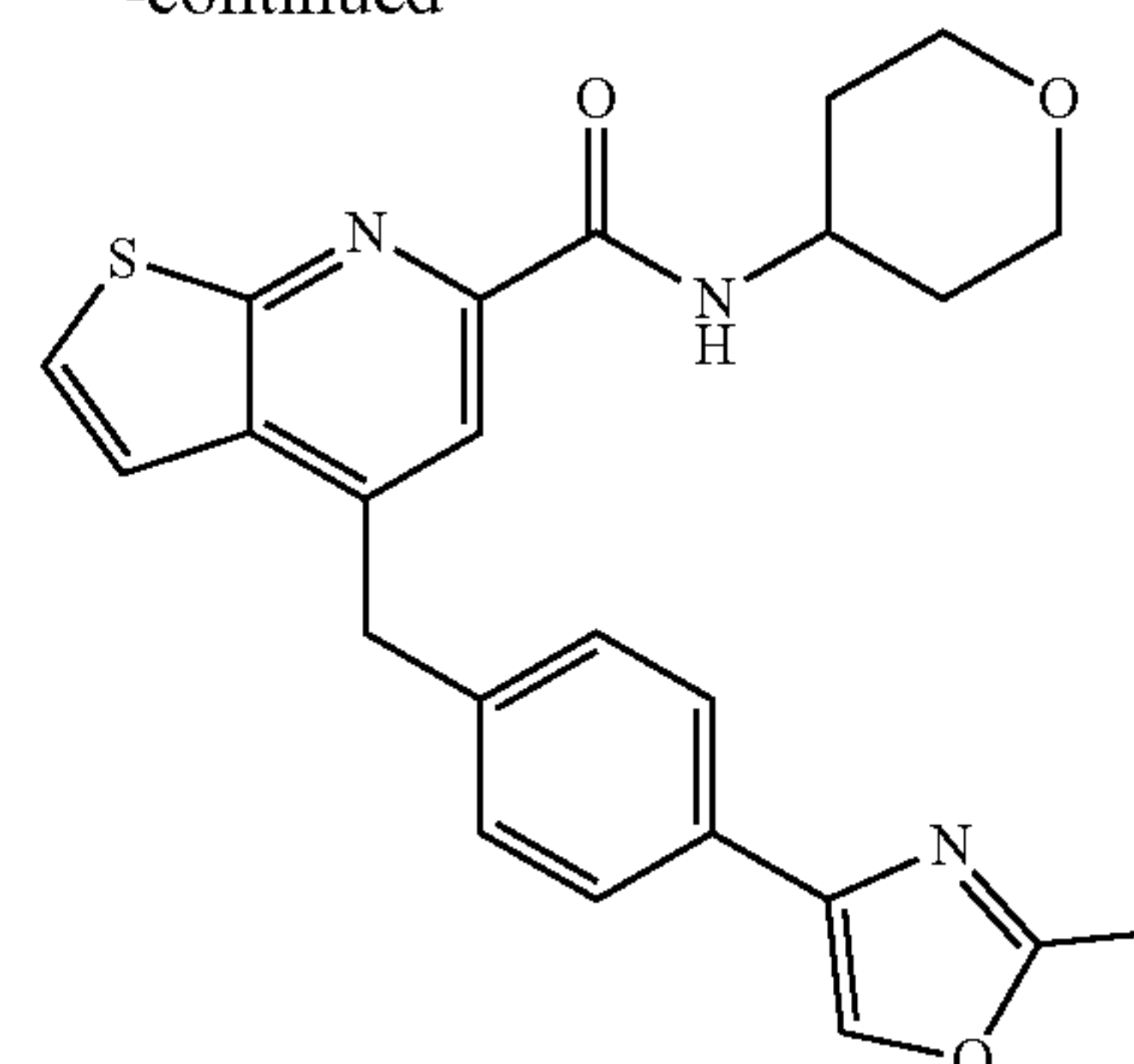
4-(4-(2-methyloxazol-4-yl)benzyl)thieno[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxylic Acid

The compound 4-(4-(2-methyloxazol-4-yl)benzyl)thieno[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxylic acid (250 mg, 0.75 mmol, 1 eq.) refluxed for two hours in conc. HCl (4 mL). The reaction was allowed to cool to room temperature before concentrated in vacuo to afford 260 mg (98%) of the title compound which was used without further purification. ES-MS [M+1]⁺: 351.2.



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-continued



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4-[[4-(2-methyloxazol-4-yl)phenyl]methyl]-N-tetrahydropyran-4-yl-thieno[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide (Compound 4)

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To a solution of 4-(4-(2-methyloxazol-4-yl)benzyl)thieno[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxylic acid (10 mg, 0.03 mmol, 1 eq.) in DMF (2 mL) was added DIEA (25 μ L, 0.14 mmol, 5 eq.) and 4-aminotetrahydropyran (3.5 μ L, 0.03 mmol, 1.2 eq.). The reaction stirred five minutes before addition of HATU (13 mg, 0.03 mmol, 1.2 eq.). LCMS confirmed complete reaction conversion. The reaction was diluted with water and extracted twice with DCM. Organic layers were combined, passed through a phase separator, and concentrated. Purification by reverse phase HPLC afforded 10.2 mg (82%) of the title compound: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 8.73 (d, J=8.3 Hz, 1H), 8.41 (s, 1H), 8.06 (d, J=6.0 Hz, 1H), 7.91 (s, 1H), 7.73 (d, J=6.1 Hz, 1H), 7.68 (d, J=7.8 Hz, 2H), 7.34 (d, J=8.0 Hz, 2H), 4.45 (s, 2H), 4.08-3.98 (m, 1H), 3.88 (d, J=11.4 Hz, 2H), 3.42 (m, 2H), 2.45 (s, 3H), 1.78-1.71 (m, 4H); ES-MS [M+1]⁺: 434.2.

Example 5. Additional Compounds

The compounds presented in Table 1 were prepared in an analogous manner to those described in Examples 1-4, using appropriate starting materials.

TABLE 1

Additional Compounds		
No.	Name	ES-MS [M + 1] ⁺
5	1-methyl-4-[(4-pyrazol-1-ylphenyl)methyl]-N-tetrahydropyran-4-yl-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	417.2
6	1-methyl-N-(2-oxaspiro[3.3]heptan-6-yl)-4-[(4-pyrazol-1-ylphenyl)methyl]pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	429.4
7	N-[(3R,4S)-3-hydroxytetrahydropyran-4-yl]-1-methyl-4-[(4-pyrazol-1-ylphenyl)methyl]pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	433.4
8	N-[(1S,2S)-2-hydroxycyclohexyl]-1-methyl-4-[(4-pyrazol-1-ylphenyl)methyl]pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	431.4
9	1-ethyl-N-[(3R,4S)-3-hydroxytetrahydropyran-4-yl]-4-[(4-pyrazol-1-ylphenyl)methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	446.2
10	1-ethyl-N-[(1S,2S)-2-hydroxycyclohexyl]-4-[(4-pyrazol-1-ylphenyl)methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	444.2
11	1-ethyl-4-[(4-pyrazol-1-ylphenyl)methyl]-N-tetrahydropyran-4-yl-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	430.2
12	1-ethyl-N-(2-oxaspiro[3.3]heptan-6-yl)-4-[(4-pyrazol-1-ylphenyl)methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	442.2
13	1-ethyl-N-[(1S,2S)-2-hydroxycyclobutyl]-4-[(4-pyrazol-1-ylphenyl)methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	416.2
14	1-ethyl-N-[(1S,2S)-2-hydroxycyclopentyl]-4-[(4-pyrazol-1-ylphenyl)methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	430.2
15	1-ethyl-N-[(1S,2S)-2-hydroxycycloheptyl]-4-[(4-pyrazol-1-ylphenyl)methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	458.2

TABLE 1-continued

Additional Compounds		ES-MS
No.	Name	[M + 1] ⁺
16	N-[(3R,4S)-3-hydroxytetrahydropyran-4-yl]-1-methyl-4-[(4-pyrazol-1-ylphenyl)methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	432.2
17	N-[(1S,2S)-2-hydroxycyclohexyl]-1-methyl-4-[(4-pyrazol-1-ylphenyl)methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	430.2
18	1-methyl-4-[(4-pyrazol-1-ylphenyl)methyl]-N-tetrahydropyran-4-ylpyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	416.2
19	1-methyl-N-(2-oxaspiro[3.3]heptan-6-yl)-4-[(4-pyrazol-1-ylphenyl)methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	428.2
20	N-[(1S,2S)-2-hydroxycyclobutyl]-1-methyl-4-[(4-pyrazol-1-ylphenyl)methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	402.2
21	N-[(3R,4S)-3-hydroxytetrahydropyran-4-yl]-1-methyl-4-[(4-thiazol-4-ylphenyl)methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	449.2
22	N-[(1S,2S)-2-hydroxycyclohexyl]-1-methyl-4-[(4-thiazol-4-ylphenyl)methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	447.2
23	1-methyl-N-(2-oxaspiro[3.3]heptan-6-yl)-4-[(4-thiazol-4-ylphenyl)methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	445.2
24	N-(2,6-dimethyltetrahydropyran-4-yl)-1-methyl-4-[(4-thiazol-4-ylphenyl)methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	461.2
25	N-(2,2-dimethyltetrahydropyran-4-yl)-1-methyl-4-[(4-thiazol-4-ylphenyl)methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	461.2
26	1-methyl-N-(tetrahydropyran-4-ylmethyl)-4-[(4-thiazol-4-ylphenyl)methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	447.2
27	N-[(3R,4S)-3-hydroxytetrahydropyran-4-yl]-1-methyl-4-[(4-thiazol-4-ylphenyl)methyl]pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	450.2
28	N-[(1S,2S)-2-hydroxycyclohexyl]-1-methyl-4-[(4-thiazol-4-ylphenyl)methyl]pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	448.2
29	1-methyl-N-(tetrahydropyran-4-ylmethyl)-4-[(4-thiazol-4-ylphenyl)methyl]pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	448.2
30	1-methyl-N-(2-oxaspiro[3.3]heptan-6-yl)-4-[(4-thiazol-4-ylphenyl)methyl]pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	446.2
31	N-[(1S,2S)-2-hydroxycyclobutyl]-1-methyl-4-[(4-thiazol-4-ylphenyl)methyl]pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	420.2
32	1-methyl-N-[(3R)-tetrahydropyran-3-yl]-4-[(4-thiazol-4-ylphenyl)methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	433.2
33	1-methyl-N-[(3S)-tetrahydrofuran-3-yl]-4-[(4-thiazol-4-ylphenyl)methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	419.2
34	1-methyl-N-[(3R)-tetrahydrofuran-3-yl]-4-[(4-thiazol-4-ylphenyl)methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	419.2
35	1-methyl-N-(oxetan-3-yl)-4-[(4-thiazol-4-ylphenyl)methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	405.2
36	1-methyl-N-[1-(oxetan-3-yl)azetidin-3-yl]-4-[(4-thiazol-4-ylphenyl)methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	460.2
37	N-[(3R,4S)-3-hydroxytetrahydropyran-4-yl]-1-methyl-4-[[4-(1-methylpyrazol-3-yl)phenyl]methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	446.2
38	N-[(1S,2S)-2-hydroxycyclohexyl]-1-methyl-4-[[4-(1-methylpyrazol-3-yl)phenyl]methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	444.2
39	1-methyl-4-[[4-(1-methylpyrazol-3-yl)phenyl]methyl]-N-tetrahydropyran-4-ylpyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	430.2
40	1-methyl-4-[[4-(1-methylpyrazol-3-yl)phenyl]methyl]-N-(2-oxaspiro[3.3]heptan-6-yl)pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	442.2
41	N-[(1R,2R)-2-hydroxycyclobutyl]-1-methyl-4-[[4-(1-methylpyrazol-3-yl)phenyl]methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	416.2
42	N-[(1R,2R)-2-hydroxycyclopentyl]-1-methyl-4-[[4-(1-methylpyrazol-3-yl)phenyl]methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	430.2
43	1-methyl-4-[[4-(1-methylpyrazol-3-yl)phenyl]methyl]-N-(tetrahydropyran-4-ylmethyl)pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	444.2
44	1-methyl-4-[[4-(1-methylpyrazol-3-yl)phenyl]methyl]-N-(oxetan-3-yl)pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	402.2
45	N-[(3R,4S)-3-hydroxytetrahydropyran-4-yl]-1-methyl-4-[[6-(1-methylpyrazol-4-yl)-3-pyridyl]methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	447.4
46	N-[(1S,2S)-2-hydroxycyclohexyl]-1-methyl-4-[[6-(1-methylpyrazol-4-yl)-3-pyridyl]methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	445.4
47	1-methyl-4-[[6-(1-methylpyrazol-4-yl)-3-pyridyl]methyl]-N-tetrahydropyran-4-ylpyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	431.2
48	1-methyl-4-[[6-(1-methylpyrazol-4-yl)-3-pyridyl]methyl]-N-(2-oxaspiro[3.3]heptan-6-yl)pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	443.4
49	N-(2,2-dimethyltetrahydropyran-4-yl)-1-methyl-4-[[6-(1-methylpyrazol-4-yl)-3-pyridyl]methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	459.4
50	N-[(1S,2S)-2-hydroxycyclobutyl]-1-methyl-4-[[6-(1-methylpyrazol-4-yl)-3-pyridyl]methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	417.4

TABLE 1-continued

Additional Compounds		ES-MS
No.	Name	[M + 1] ⁺
51	N-[(3R,4S)-3-hydroxytetrahydropyran-4-yl]-1-methyl-4-[[4-(2-methyloxazol-4-yl)phenyl]methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	447.2
52	N-[(1S,2S)-2-hydroxycyclohexyl]-1-methyl-4-[[4-(2-methyloxazol-4-yl)phenyl]methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	445.2
53	1-methyl-4-[[4-(2-methyloxazol-4-yl)phenyl]methyl]-N-tetrahydropyran-4-yl-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	431.2
54	1-methyl-4-[[4-(2-methyloxazol-4-yl)phenyl]methyl]-N-(2-oxaspiro[3.3]heptan-6-yl)pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	443.2
55	N-(2,2-dimethyltetrahydropyran-4-yl)-1-methyl-4-[[4-(2-methyloxazol-4-yl)phenyl]methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	459.2
56	N-[(1S,2S)-2-hydroxycyclopentyl]-1-methyl-4-[[4-(2-methyloxazol-4-yl)phenyl]methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	431.2
57	N-[(1S,2S)-2-hydroxycyclobutyl]-1-methyl-4-[[4-(2-methyloxazol-4-yl)phenyl]methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	417.2
58	1-methyl-4-[[4-(2-methyloxazol-4-yl)phenyl]methyl]-N-(tetrahydropyran-4-ylmethyl)pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	445.2
59	N-[(3R,4S)-3-hydroxytetrahydropyran-4-yl]-1-methyl-4-[(4-thiazol-2-ylphenyl)methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	449.2
60	N-[(1S,2S)-2-hydroxycyclohexyl]-1-methyl-4-[(4-thiazol-2-ylphenyl)methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	447.2
61	1-methyl-N-tetrahydropyran-4-yl-4-[(4-thiazol-2-ylphenyl)methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	447.2
62	1-methyl-N-(2-oxaspiro[3.3]heptan-6-yl)-4-[(4-thiazol-2-ylphenyl)methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	445.2
63	N-[(1S,2S)-2-hydroxycyclobutyl]-1-methyl-4-[(4-thiazol-2-ylphenyl)methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	419.2
64	N-[(1S,2S)-2-hydroxycyclopentyl]-1-methyl-4-[(4-thiazol-2-ylphenyl)methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	433.2
65	N-[(2S,6R)-2,6-dimethyltetrahydropyran-4-yl]-1-methyl-4-[(4-thiazol-2-ylphenyl)methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	461.2
66	N-(2,2-dimethyltetrahydropyran-4-yl)-1-methyl-4-[(4-thiazol-2-ylphenyl)methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	461.2
67	N-(3,3-dimethyltetrahydropyran-4-yl)-1-methyl-4-[(4-thiazol-2-ylphenyl)methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	461.2
68	1-methyl-N-(tetrahydropyran-4-ylmethyl)-4-[(4-thiazol-2-ylphenyl)methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	447.2
69	N-[(1S,2S)-2-hydroxycyclohexyl]-4-[(4-pyrazol-1-ylphenyl)methyl]thieno[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	433.3
70	N-[(3R,4S)-3-hydroxytetrahydropyran-4-yl]-4-[(4-pyrazol-1-ylphenyl)methyl]thieno[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	435.3
71	4-[(4-pyrazol-1-ylphenyl)methyl]-N-tetrahydropyran-4-yl-thieno[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	419.3
72	N-(2,2-dimethyltetrahydropyran-4-yl)-4-[(4-pyrazol-1-ylphenyl)methyl]thieno[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	447.3
73	N-(2,6-dimethyltetrahydropyran-4-yl)-4-[(4-pyrazol-1-ylphenyl)methyl]thieno[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	447.4
74	N-(3,3-dimethyltetrahydropyran-4-yl)-4-[(4-pyrazol-1-ylphenyl)methyl]thieno[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	447.4
75	N-(3-methyltetrahydropyran-4-yl)-4-[(4-pyrazol-1-ylphenyl)methyl]thieno[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	433.4
76	4-[(4-pyrazol-1-ylphenyl)methyl]-N-(tetrahydropyran-4-ylmethyl)thieno[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	433.4
77	4-[(4-pyrazol-1-ylphenyl)methyl]-N-[(3S)-tetrahydrofuran-3-yl]thieno[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	405.3
78	4-[(4-pyrazol-1-ylphenyl)methyl]-N-[(3R)-tetrahydrofuran-3-yl]thieno[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	405.4
79	4-[(4-pyrazol-1-ylphenyl)methyl]-N-(tetrahydrofuran-3-ylmethyl)thieno[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	419.4
80	N-(2-oxaspiro[3.3]heptan-6-yl)-4-[(4-pyrazol-1-ylphenyl)methyl]thieno[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	431.3
81	N-(oxetan-3-yl)-4-[(4-pyrazol-1-ylphenyl)methyl]thieno[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	391.4
82	N-(3-fluorocyclobutyl)-4-[(4-pyrazol-1-ylphenyl)methyl]thieno[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	407.3
83	N-(3,3-difluorocyclobutyl)-4-[(4-pyrazol-1-ylphenyl)methyl]thieno[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	425.2
84	N-(azetidin-2-ylmethyl)-4-[(4-pyrazol-1-ylphenyl)methyl]thieno[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	404.4
85	N-(2-methoxyethyl)-4-[(4-pyrazol-1-ylphenyl)methyl]thieno[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	393.4
86	N-(2-methoxy-1-methyl-ethyl)-4-[(4-pyrazol-1-ylphenyl)methyl]thieno[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	407.3

TABLE 1-continued

Additional Compounds		
No.	Name	ES-MS [M + 1] ⁺
87	4-[[4-(1-methylpyrazol-3-yl)phenyl]methyl]-N-tetrahydropyran-4-yl-thieno[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	433.3
88	N-[(1S,2S)-2-hydroxycyclohexyl]-4-[[4-(1-methylpyrazol-3-yl)phenyl]methyl]thieno[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	447.3
89	N-[(3R,4S)-3-hydroxytetrahydropyran-4-yl]-4-[[4-(1-methylpyrazol-3-yl)phenyl]methyl]thieno[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	449.2
90	N-(2,2-dimethyltetrahydropyran-4-yl)-4-[[4-(1-methylpyrazol-3-yl)phenyl]methyl]thieno[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	461.4
91	N-(2,6-dimethyltetrahydropyran-4-yl)-4-[[4-(1-methylpyrazol-3-yl)phenyl]methyl]thieno[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	461.4
92	N-(3,3-dimethyltetrahydropyran-4-yl)-4-[[4-(1-methylpyrazol-3-yl)phenyl]methyl]thieno[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	461.4
93	4-[[4-(1-methylpyrazol-3-yl)phenyl]methyl]-N-(3-methyltetrahydropyran-4-yl)thieno[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	447.3
94	4-[[4-(1-methylpyrazol-3-yl)phenyl]methyl]-N-(tetrahydropyran-4-ylmethyl)thieno[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	447.3
95	4-[[4-(1-methylpyrazol-3-yl)phenyl]methyl]-N-(tetrahydrofuran-3-ylmethyl)thieno[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	433.3
96	4-[[4-(1-methylpyrazol-3-yl)phenyl]methyl]-N-(2-oxaspiro[3.3]heptan-6-yl)thieno[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	445.3
97	N-(3-fluorocyclobutyl)-4-[[4-(1-methylpyrazol-3-yl)phenyl]methyl]thieno[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	421.2
98	N-(3,3-difluorocyclobutyl)-4-[[4-(1-methylpyrazol-3-yl)phenyl]methyl]thieno[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	439.2
99	N-(2-methoxyethyl)-4-[[4-(1-methylpyrazol-3-yl)phenyl]methyl]thieno[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	407.3
100	N-(2-methoxy-1-methyl-ethyl)-4-[[4-(1-methylpyrazol-3-yl)phenyl]methyl]thieno[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	421.2
101	N-[(1S,2S)-2-hydroxycyclohexyl]-4-[[6-(1-methylpyrazol-3-yl)-3-pyridyl]methyl]thieno[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	448.4
102	4-[[6-(1-methylpyrazol-3-yl)-3-pyridyl]methyl]-N-tetrahydropyran-4-yl-thieno[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	434.4
103	N-(2,2-dimethyltetrahydropyran-4-yl)-4-[[6-(1-methylpyrazol-3-yl)-3-pyridyl]methyl]thieno[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	462.4
104	N-(2,6-dimethyltetrahydropyran-4-yl)-4-[[6-(1-methylpyrazol-3-yl)-3-pyridyl]methyl]thieno[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	462.4
105	N-(3,3-dimethyltetrahydropyran-4-yl)-4-[[6-(1-methylpyrazol-3-yl)-3-pyridyl]methyl]thieno[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	462.4
106	4-[[6-(1-methylpyrazol-3-yl)-3-pyridyl]methyl]-N-(3-methyltetrahydropyran-4-yl)thieno[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	448.3
107	4-[[6-(1-methylpyrazol-3-yl)-3-pyridyl]methyl]-N-(tetrahydropyran-4-ylmethyl)thieno[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	448.4
108	4-[[6-(1-methylpyrazol-3-yl)-3-pyridyl]methyl]-N-(tetrahydrofuran-3-ylmethyl)thieno[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	434.4
109	4-[[6-(1-methylpyrazol-3-yl)-3-pyridyl]methyl]-N-(2-oxaspiro[3.3]heptan-6-yl)thieno[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	446.3
110	N-(3-fluorocyclobutyl)-4-[[6-(1-methylpyrazol-3-yl)-3-pyridyl]methyl]thieno[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	422.3
111	N-(2-methoxyethyl)-4-[[6-(1-methylpyrazol-3-yl)-3-pyridyl]methyl]thieno[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	408.4
112	N-(2-methoxy-1-methyl-ethyl)-4-[[6-(1-methylpyrazol-3-yl)-3-pyridyl]methyl]thieno[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	422.4
113	N-[(1S,2S)-2-hydroxycyclohexyl]-4-[[6-(1-methylpyrazol-4-yl)-3-pyridyl]methyl]thieno[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	448.3
114	4-[[6-(1-methylpyrazol-4-yl)-3-pyridyl]methyl]-N-tetrahydropyran-4-yl-thieno[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	434.4
115	N-(2,2-dimethyltetrahydropyran-4-yl)-4-[[6-(1-methylpyrazol-4-yl)-3-pyridyl]methyl]thieno[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	462.4
116	N-(2,6-dimethyltetrahydropyran-4-yl)-4-[[6-(1-methylpyrazol-4-yl)-3-pyridyl]methyl]thieno[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	462.4
117	N-(3,3-dimethyltetrahydropyran-4-yl)-4-[[6-(1-methylpyrazol-4-yl)-3-pyridyl]methyl]thieno[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	462.3
118	4-[[6-(1-methylpyrazol-4-yl)-3-pyridyl]methyl]-N-(3-methyltetrahydropyran-4-yl)thieno[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	448.3
119	4-[[6-(1-methylpyrazol-4-yl)-3-pyridyl]methyl]-N-(tetrahydropyran-4-ylmethyl)thieno[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	448.4
120	4-[[6-(1-methylpyrazol-4-yl)-3-pyridyl]methyl]-N-[(3S)-tetrahydrofuran-3-yl]thieno[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	420.3
121	4-[[6-(1-methylpyrazol-4-yl)-3-pyridyl]methyl]-N-[(3R)-tetrahydrofuran-3-yl]thieno[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	420.3
122	4-[[6-(1-methylpyrazol-4-yl)-3-pyridyl]methyl]-N-(tetrahydrofuran-3-ylmethyl)thieno[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	434.4
123	4-[[6-(1-methylpyrazol-4-yl)-3-pyridyl]methyl]-N-(2-oxaspiro[3.3]heptan-6-yl)thieno[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	446.4

TABLE 1-continued

Additional Compounds		ES-MS
No.	Name	[M + 1] ⁺
124	4-[[6-(1-methylpyrazol-4-yl)-3-pyridyl]methyl]-N-(oxetan-3-yl)thieno[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	406.4
125	N-(3-fluorocyclobutyl)-4-[[6-(1-methylpyrazol-4-yl)-3-pyridyl]methyl]thieno[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	422.3
126	N-(3,3-difluorocyclobutyl)-4-[[6-(1-methylpyrazol-4-yl)-3-pyridyl]methyl]thieno[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	440.2
127	N-(2-methoxyethyl)-4-[[6-(1-methylpyrazol-4-yl)-3-pyridyl]methyl]thieno[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	408.4
128	N-(2-methoxy-1-methyl-ethyl)-4-[[6-(1-methylpyrazol-4-yl)-3-pyridyl]methyl]thieno[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	422.4
129	N-[(1S,2S)-2-hydroxycyclohexyl]-4-[[4-(2-methyloxazol-4-yl)phenyl]methyl]thieno[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	448.2
130	N-[(3R,4S)-3-hydroxytetrahydropyran-4-yl]-4-[[4-(2-methyloxazol-4-yl)phenyl]methyl]thieno[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	450.2
131	N-(2,2-dimethyltetrahydropyran-4-yl)-4-[[4-(2-methyloxazol-4-yl)phenyl]methyl]thieno[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	462.2
132	N-(2,6-dimethyltetrahydropyran-4-yl)-4-[[4-(2-methyloxazol-4-yl)phenyl]methyl]thieno[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	462.2
133	N-(3,3-dimethyltetrahydropyran-4-yl)-4-[[4-(2-methyloxazol-4-yl)phenyl]methyl]thieno[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	462.2
134	4-[[4-(2-methyloxazol-4-yl)phenyl]methyl]-N-(3-methyltetrahydropyran-4-yl)thieno[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	448.2
135	4-[[4-(2-methyloxazol-4-yl)phenyl]methyl]-N-(tetrahydropyran-4-ylmethyl)thieno[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	448.2
136	4-[[4-(2-methyloxazol-4-yl)phenyl]methyl]-N-[(3S)-tetrahydrofuran-3-yl]thieno[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	420.3
137	4-[[4-(2-methyloxazol-4-yl)phenyl]methyl]-N-[(3R)-tetrahydrofuran-3-yl]thieno[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	420.3
138	4-[[4-(2-methyloxazol-4-yl)phenyl]methyl]-N-(tetrahydrofuran-3-ylmethyl)thieno[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	434.3
139	4-[[4-(2-methyloxazol-4-yl)phenyl]methyl]-N-(2-oxaspiro[3.3]heptan-6-yl)thieno[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	446.4
140	4-[[4-(2-methyloxazol-4-yl)phenyl]methyl]-N-(3-methyloxetan-3-yl)thieno[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	420.4
141	N-(3-fluorocyclobutyl)-4-[[4-(2-methyloxazol-4-yl)phenyl]methyl]thieno[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	422.2
142	N-(azetidin-2-ylmethyl)-4-[[4-(2-methyloxazol-4-yl)phenyl]methyl]thieno[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	419.3
143	N-(2-methoxyethyl)-4-[[4-(2-methyloxazol-4-yl)phenyl]methyl]thieno[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	408.3
144	N-(2-methoxy-1-methyl-ethyl)-4-[[4-(2-methyloxazol-4-yl)phenyl]methyl]thieno[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	422.4
145	1-methyl-4-[[6-(1-methylpyrazol-3-yl)-3-pyridyl]methyl]-N-tetrahydropyran-4-yl-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	431.2
146	N-(2,2-dimethyltetrahydropyran-4-yl)-1-methyl-4-[[6-(1-methylpyrazol-3-yl)-3-pyridyl]methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	459.2
147	N-(3,3-dimethyltetrahydropyran-4-yl)-1-methyl-4-[[6-(1-methylpyrazol-3-yl)-3-pyridyl]methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	459.2
148	N-(2,6-dimethyltetrahydropyran-4-yl)-1-methyl-4-[[6-(1-methylpyrazol-3-yl)-3-pyridyl]methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	459.2
149	1-methyl-4-[[6-(1-methylpyrazol-3-yl)-3-pyridyl]methyl]-N-(2-oxaspiro[3.3]heptan-6-yl)pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	443.2
150	1-methyl-4-[[6-(1-methylpyrazol-3-yl)-3-pyridyl]methyl]-N-(tetrahydropyran-4-ylmethyl)pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	445.2
151	1-methyl-4-[[6-(1-methylpyrazol-3-yl)-3-pyridyl]methyl]-N-(tetrahydrofuran-3-ylmethyl)pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	431.2
152	1-methyl-N-(3-methyloxetan-3-yl)-4-[[6-(1-methylpyrazol-3-yl)-3-pyridyl]methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	417.2
153	N-[(1S,2S)-2-hydroxycyclopentyl]-1-methyl-4-[[6-(1-methylpyrazol-3-yl)-3-pyridyl]methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	431.2
154	N-(3,3-difluorocyclobutyl)-1-methyl-4-[[6-(1-methylpyrazol-3-yl)-3-pyridyl]methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	437.2
155	N-[(1S,2S)-2-hydroxycyclohexyl]-1-methyl-4-[[6-(1-methylpyrazol-3-yl)-3-pyridyl]methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	445.2
156	N-[(1S,2S)-2-hydroxycyclobutyl]-1-methyl-4-[[6-(1-methylpyrazol-3-yl)-3-pyridyl]methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	417.2
157	1-methyl-4-[[6-(1-methylpyrazol-3-yl)-3-pyridyl]methyl]-N-(1-tetrahydrofuran-2-ylethyl)pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	445.2
158	1-methyl-4-[[6-(1-methylpyrazol-3-yl)-3-pyridyl]methyl]-N-[(2S)-tetrahydrofuran-2-yl]methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide	431.2

Example 6. Biological Activity

a. Cell Lines Expressing Muscarinic Acetylcholine Receptors

Chinese hamster ovary (CHO-K1) cells stably expressing rat (r)M₁ were purchased from the American Type Culture Collection and cultured according to their indicated protocol. CHO cells stably expressing human (h)M₂, hM₃, and hM₅ were described previously (Levey, et al., 1991); hM₁ and hM₄ cDNAs were purchased from Missouri S&T cDNA Resource; rM₄ cDNA was provided by T. I. Bonner (National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Md.). rM₂ and rM₃ were cloned from a rat brain cDNA library and sequence verified. hM₁, rM₂, rM₃, hM₄, and rM₄ cDNAs were used to stably transfect CHO-K1 cells purchased from the American Type Culture Collection using Lipofectamine2000. To make stable rM₂, hM₂, rM₃, hM₄, and rM₄ cell lines for use in calcium mobilization assays, these cells also were stably transfected with a chimeric G-protein (G_{qi5}) (provided by B. R. Conklin, University of California, San Francisco) using Lipofectamine 2000. rM₁, hM₁, rM₃, hM₃, rM₅, and hM₅ cells were grown in Ham's F-12 medium containing 10% heat-inactivated fetal bovine serum (FBS), 20 mM HEPES, and 50 µg/mL G418 sulfate. rM₂-G_{qi5}, hM₂-G_{qi5}, and hM₄-G_{qi5} cells were grown in the same medium also containing 500 µg/mL Hygromycin B. Stable rM₄-G_{qi5} cells were grown in DMEM containing 10% heat-inactivated FBS, 20 mM HEPES, 400 µg/mL G418 sulfate, and 500 µg/mL Hygromycin B.

b. Cell-Based Functional Assay of Muscarinic Acetylcholine Receptor Activity

For high throughput measurement of agonist-evoked increases in intracellular calcium, CHO-K1 cells stably expressing muscarinic receptors were plated in growth medium lacking G418 and hygromycin at 15,000 cells/20 µL/well in Greiner 384-well black-walled, tissue culture (TC)-treated, clear-bottom plates (VWR). Cells were incubated overnight at 37° C. and 5% CO₂. The next day, cells were washed using an ELX 405 (BioTek) with four washes (80 µL) of assay buffer then aspirated to 20 µL. Next, 20 µL of 16 µM Fluo-4/acetoxymethyl ester (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, Calif.) prepared as a 2.3 mM stock in DMSO and mixed in a 1:1 ratio with 10% (w/v) Pluronic F-127 and diluted in assay buffer was added to the wells and the cell plates were incubated for 50 min at 37° C. and 5% CO₂. Dye was removed by washing with the ELX 405 (four 80 µL washes of assay buffer) then aspirated to 20 µL. Compound master plates were formatted in an 11 point CRC format (1:3 dilutions) in 100% DMSO with a starting concentration of 10 mM using the BRAVO liquid handler (Agilent). Test compound CRCs were then transferred to daughter plates (240 nL) using the Echo acoustic plate reformatter (Labcyte, Sunnyvale, Calif.) and then diluted into assay buffer (40 µL) to a 2× stock using a Thermo Fisher Combi (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Waltham, Mass.).

Calcium flux was measured using the Functional Drug Screening System (FDSS) 6000 (Hamamatsu Corporation, Tokyo, Japan) as an increase in the fluorescent static ratio. Compounds were applied to cells (20 µL, 2×) using the automated system of the FDSS 6000 at 4 s into the 300 s protocol and the data were collected at 1 Hz. At 144 s into the 300s protocol, 10 µL of an EC₂₀ concentration of the muscarinic receptor agonist acetylcholine was added (5×), followed by the addition of 12 µL an EC₈₀ concentration of acetylcholine at the 230 s time point (5×). Agonist activity was analyzed as a concentration-dependent increase in calcium mobilization upon compound addition. Positive allos-

teric modulator activity was analyzed as a concentration-dependent increase in the EC₂₀ acetylcholine response. Antagonist activity was analyzed as a concentration-dependent decrease in the EC₈₀ acetylcholine response. Concentration-response curves were generated using a four-parameter logistical equation in XLfit curve fitting software (IDBS, Bridgewater, N.J.) for Excel (Microsoft, Redmond, Wash.) or Prism (GraphPad Software, Inc., San Diego, Calif.).

The above described assay was also operated in a second mode where an appropriate fixed concentration of the present compounds were added to the cells after establishment of a fluorescence baseline for about 3 seconds, and the response in cells was measured. 140 s later the appropriate concentration of agonist was added and readings taken for an additional 106 s. Data were reduced as described above and the EC₅₀ values for the agonist in the presence of test compound were determined by nonlinear curve fitting. A decrease in the EC₅₀ value of the agonist with increasing concentrations of the present compounds (a leftward shift of the agonist concentration-response curve) is an indication of the degree of muscarinic positive allosteric modulation at a given concentration of the present compound. An increase in the EC₅₀ value of the agonist with increasing concentrations of the present compounds (a rightward shift of the agonist concentration response curve) is an indication of the degree of muscarinic antagonism at a given concentration of the present compound. The second mode also indicates whether the present compounds also affect the maximum response of the muscarinic receptor to agonists.

c. Results and Discussion of Biological Activity Data

Activity (EC₅₀ and E_{max}) was determined in the mAChR M₁ cell-based functional assay as described above and the data are shown in Table 2. The compound numbers correspond to the compound numbers used in Table 1. The data in Table 2 demonstrate that the disclosed compounds are positive allosteric modulators of human mAChR M₁ and show high affinity for the human mAChR M₁ receptor(s).

TABLE 2

Biological Activity Data		
Cpd. No.	Human M ₁ EC ₅₀ (µM)	E _{max} (%)
1	1.42	69.04
2	0.23	71.24
3	0.36	70.38
4	0.14	57.87
5	5.94	67.92
6	1.73	69.92
7	0.20	88.97
8	0.20	86.64
9	0.02	64.65
10	0.06	69.94
11	0.28	73.99
12	0.20	72.3
13	0.41	70.71
14	0.15	69.39
15	0.14	61.76
16	0.01	63.36
17	0.03	66.38
18	0.18	73.06
19	0.11	68.72
20	0.39	73.26
21	0.02	59.27
22	0.04	63.33
23	0.14	75.39
24	1.11	65.26
25	0.67	76.69
26	0.41	52.59

65

TABLE 2-continued

Biological Activity Data		
Cpd. No.	Human M ₁ EC ₅₀ (μM)	E _{max} (%)
27	0.07	75.09
28	0.13	76.37
29	1.61	48.08
30	0.66	77.83
31	3.83	79.67
32	0.38	39.73
33	2.91	50.62
34	2.19	54.79
35	1.23	40.21
36	3.12	66.03
37	0.06	76.69
38	0.13	78.63
39	0.75	81.22
40	0.75	74.03
41	1.05	77.96
42	0.37	74.33
43	0.61	49.58
44	6.28	56.1
45	0.01	74.35
46	0.03	73.94
47	0.18	83.84
48	0.14	87.08
49	0.18	87.87
50	0.38	86.21
51	0.03	83.4
52	0.10	80.13
53	0.39	86.38
54	0.38	84.59
55	0.52	86.09
56	0.27	84.04
57	0.84	83.56
58	1.05	84.13
59	0.03	57.3
60	0.11	55.4
61	0.84	56.7
62	0.87	60.6
63	1.50	60.4
64	33.60	57.2
65	2.78	58.6
66	1.65	59.6
67	1.39	61.2
68	1.45	37.9
69	0.03	52.93
70	0.01	47.8
71	0.14	73.36
72	1.42	69.04
73	0.37	68.08
74	1.29	69.06
75	0.49	60.66
76	0.42	68.79
77	0.39	69.56
78	1.72	68.47
79	2.08	65.63
80	0.43	72.35
81	0.19	69.37
82	2.09	69.57
83	1.77	74.82
84	1.08	42.68
85	0.07	58.56
86	0.69	62.05
87	2.13	60.42
88	0.05	62.37
89	0.04	41.24
90	0.01	36.43
91	0.52	56.16
92	1.18	61.62
93	0.74	59.48
94	0.63	61.41
95	0.37	65.54
96	0.28	69.9
97	0.14	65.94
98	1.65	68.7
99	3.33	62.78
100	0.48	63.45
101	2.66	67.22

66

TABLE 2-continued

Biological Activity Data		
Cpd. No.	Human M ₁ EC ₅₀ (μM)	E _{max} (%)
102	0.02	37.86
103	0.07	60.54
104	0.09	59.69
105	0.37	63.52
106	0.11	58.39
107	0.09	57.33
108	0.15	59.44
109	0.15	56.81
110	0.06	58.43
111	0.37	63.19
112	0.39	59.5
113	0.81	60.48
114	0.01	38.58
115	0.05	59.71
116	0.05	54.82
117	0.15	55.7
118	0.07	52.21
119	0.06	54.75
120	0.08	56.88
121	0.55	58.87
122	0.70	57.54
123	0.10	56.22
124	0.04	53.51
125	0.94	58.57
126	0.27	63.39
127	0.27	63.81
128	0.16	60.84
129	0.47	63.91
130	0.06	41.44
131	0.00	33.34
132	1.05	58.93
133	2.32	62.27
134	1.22	51.39
135	0.54	57.72
136	0.62	60.61
137	1.90	59.49
138	3.15	59.52
139	0.39	60.5
140	0.24	59.17
141	>10 μM	35.92
142	2.37	60.06
143	0.28	60.82
144	0.95	64.2
145	0.47	77.58
146	0.52	79.29
147	0.19	81.62
148	0.94	82.41
149	0.37	78.08
150	0.82	77.71
151	1.21	76.37
152	>10 μM	45.52
153	0.19	75.13
154	2.53	66.1
155	0.11	65.69
156	0.92	74.16
157	1.27	72.65
158	0.36	72.13

55 Example 7. Drug Metabolism and Pharmacokinetic Data

a. Plasma Protein Binding and Brain Homogenate Binding

60 The plasma protein and nonspecific brain homogenate binding of certain compounds were determined in plasma or brain homogenate using contemporary equilibrium dialysis and employing HTDialysis™ Teflon dialysis chambers and cellulose membranes (MWCO 12-14 K) from HTDialysis (Gales Ferry, Conn.).

65 Brain tissue homogenate was prepared by diluting one volume whole brain tissue with three volumes of phosphate buffer (pH 7.4). The mixture was then

subjected to mechanical homogenation employing a Mini-Beadbeater™ and 1.0 mm Zirconia/Silica Beads from BioSpec Products (Bartlesville, Okla.). Plasma or brain homogenate was fortified with test article and mixed thoroughly for a final concentration of 5 μM for plasma and 1 μM for brain homogenate. Subsequently, 100 μL of the plasma- or brain homogenate-compound mixture was transferred to one side of a dialysis chamber with an accompanying 100 μL of phosphate buffer (pH 7.4) in the opposite side of the chamber. The plate block was sealed and incubated for 6 hours (37° C.) with shaking. Upon completion, aliquots from each chamber were matrix-matched with either plasma or brain homogenate (1:1, buffer side) or buffer (1:1, plasma or brain homogenate side) in a new 96-well plate, at which time the proteins and cell debris/membranes (for brain homogenate) were precipitated with ice-cold acetonitrile containing an internal standard (carbamazepine, 50 nM). The plate was centrifuged (3000 rcf, 10 min) and supernatants diluted (1:1, v/v) via transfer into a fresh 96-well plate containing deionized H₂O; the plate was sealed in preparation for LC/MS/MS bioanalysis. The assay was performed in triplicate for each compound. The relationship of f_u in plasma ($f_{u,plasma}$) is provided in Equation 1; f_u in brain homogenate ($f_{u,brain}$) is provided in Equation 2; where $f_{u,brain}$ represents the empirically determined f_u in the diluted homogenate and D_f represents dilution factor.

$$f_u = \frac{Conc_{buffer}}{Conc_{plasma}} \quad (1)$$

$$f_{u,tissue} = \frac{1/D_f}{(1/F_{u,brain} - 1) + 1/D_f} \quad (2)$$

b. Brain Tissue Distribution Studies in Sprague-Dawley Rat

A cassette of compounds (n=5/cassette) were formulated from 10 mmol L⁻¹ solutions prepared in DMSO. In order to reduce the absolute volume of DMSO that was administered, the compounds were combined and diluted with ethanol and PEG 400 to achieve a final concentration of 0.4 mg mL⁻¹ for each compound (2 mg mL⁻¹ total) administered in each cassette; the maximal dosing volume was 0.5 mL kg⁻¹ of each animal's body mass. The final dosing solutions consisted of approximately 10% ethanol, 40% PEG400, and 50% DMSO (v/v). Each cassette dose was administered IV via the jugular vein to one dual-cannulated (carotid artery and jugular vein) adult male Sprague-Dawley rat, each weighing between 250 and 350 g (Harlan, Indianapolis, Ind.) for a final dose of 0.2 mg kg⁻¹ per compound. Whole blood and dissected whole brains were collected at the time of euthanization (0.25 h post-dose), with the whole brain being removed and thoroughly rinsed with cold phosphate-buffered saline prior to freezing on dry ice. The plasma samples were collected into chilled, EDTA-fortified tubes and centrifuged for 10 min (1700 g, 4° C.), with the resulting separated plasma stored at -80° C. until LC/MS/MS bioanalysis. Whole brains were weighed and diluted (3 mL) with 70:30 isopropanol:water (v/v). The mixture was subjected to mechanical homogenation employing a Mini-Beadbeater™ and 1.0 mm Zirconia/Silica Beads (BioSpec Products Inc., Bartlesville, Okla.) followed by centrifugation (3500 g, 20° C., 5 min). The liquid extraction of plasma (40 μL) and brain homogenate supernatant diluted (4×) in plasma (40 μL) was performed by conventional protein precipitation using three volumes of ice-cold acetonitrile

containing an internal standard (50 nmol L⁻¹ carbamazepine). The samples were centrifuged (3500 g, 20° C., 5 min) and the supernatants diluted (1:1; v/v) via transfer into a fresh 96-well plate containing HPLC grade water.

c. Liquid Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry Bioanalysis

In vivo samples were analyzed using an AB Sciex QTRAP5500 (Framingham, Mass.) triple-quadrupole linear ion trap instrument that was coupled with Shimadzu LC-20AD pumps (Columbia, Md.), and a Leap Technologies CTC PAL auto-sampler (Carrboro, N.C.). Analytes were separated by reverse phase gradient elution using a C18 3.0×50 mm, 3 μm column from Fortis Technologies (Cheshire, UK) thermostated at 40° C. HPLC mobile phase A was 0.1% formic acid in water, and mobile phase B was 0.1% formic acid in acetonitrile. Typically the gradient started at 30% B after a 0.2 min hold and was linearly increased to 90% B over 0.8 min; held at 90% B for 0.5 min and returned to 10% B in 0.1 min followed by a re-equilibration (0.9 min). The total run time was 2.5 min and the HPLC flow rate was 0.5 mL/min. The source temperature was set at 500° C. and mass spectral analyses were performed using multiple reaction monitoring (MRM), with transitions specific for each compound utilizing a Turbo-Ionspray® source in positive ionization mode (5.0 kV spray voltage). The calibration curves were constructed over the range of 0.5 to 5,000 ng/mL, by spiking a known amount of compound in blank plasma and diluting serially. All data were analyzed using AB Sciex Analyst software v 1.5.1. Nominal brain sample concentrations were corrected post-hoc to account for (1) dilution in the homogenation/extraction solution (2.5-3× correction factor, dependent upon brain weight) and (2) subsequent dilution in plasma (4× correction factor). The final PK parameters were calculated by non-compartmental analysis using Phoenix (version 6.2) from Pharsight (Mountain View, Calif.). $K_{p,u}$ =unbound distribution partition coefficient. K_p =distribution partition coefficient.

d. Behavioral Manifestations of Seizure Activity

To evaluate induction of behavioral manifestation of seizure activity, C57Bl/6 mice received administration of vehicle or 100 mg/kg M1 PAM. Compounds were formulated in 10% Tween 80 (pH 7.0) at a concentration of 10 mg/ml and injected i.p. (n=3). Animals were monitored continuously and scored for behavioral manifestations of seizure activity at 5, 10, 15 and 30 min, and 1 and 3 hr. Behavioral manifestations of seizures were scored using a modified Racine scoring system (R. J. Racine, Modification of seizure activity by electrical stimulation. II. Motor seizure. *Electroencephalogr. Clin. Neurophysiol.* 32, 281 (March, 1972)). Briefly, a score of 0 represents no behavior alterations; score 1, immobility, mouth and facial movements, or facial clonus; score 2, head nodding, tail extension; score 3, forelimb clonus, repetitive movements; score 4, rearing and tonic clonic seizure; and score 5, continuous rearing and falling, severe generalized tonic clonic seizure.

e. Results

Results of the above studies for two exemplary compounds are provided in Table 3 below. The compound numbers correspond to the compound numbers used in Table 1.

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TABLE 3

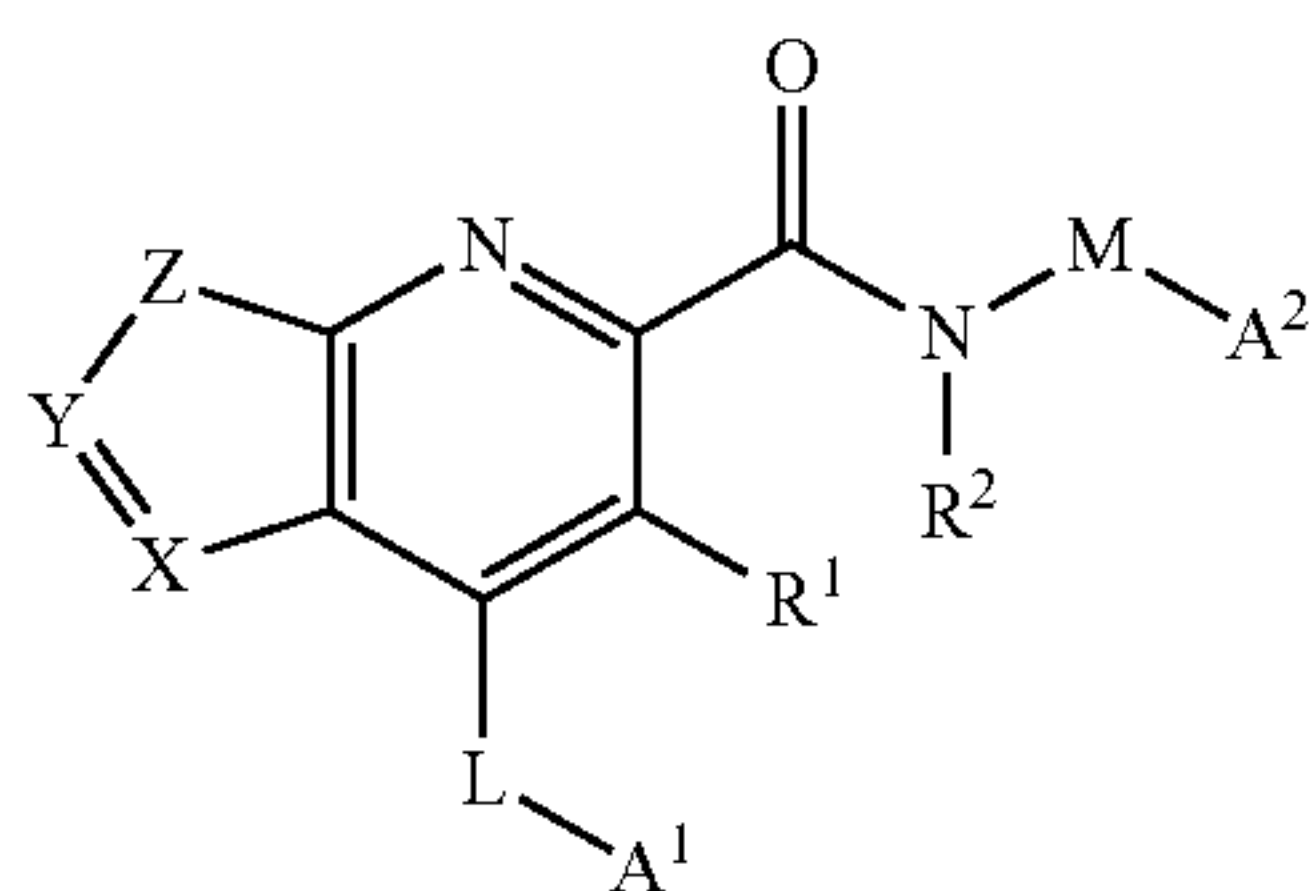
Cpd. No.	rat Brain-Plasma K_p	rat Brain-Plasma $K_{p,uu}$	Adverse Effect in mice (100 mpk, i.p.)
47	0.28	0.32	No
53	0.51	0.85	No

It is understood that the foregoing detailed description and accompanying examples are merely illustrative and are not to be taken as limitations upon the scope of the invention, which is defined solely by the appended claims and their equivalents.

Various changes and modifications to the disclosed embodiments will be apparent to those skilled in the art. Such changes and modifications, including without limitation those relating to the chemical structures, substituents, derivatives, intermediates, syntheses, compositions, formulations, or methods of use of the invention, may be made without departing from the spirit and scope thereof.

What is claimed is:

1. A compound of formula (I),



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein

X is CR^{3a} or N;

Y is CR^{3b} ;

Z is NR^4 ;

L is $-[C(R^aR^b)]_p-$, C_2 - C_6 -alkenylenyl, C(O), O, or S;

A^1 is Cyc^1 or Cyc^2 -Q- Cyc^3 ;

R^1 is hydrogen, alkyl, alkoxy, alkoxyalkyl, halogen, cyano, or haloalkyl;

R^2 is hydrogen, alkyl or haloalkyl;

M is a bond, C_2 - C_6 -alkenylenyl, or $-[C(R^cR^d)]_t-[C(R^eR^f)]_k-$;

A^2 is cyclobutyl, cycloheptyl, 2-oxaspiro[3.3]heptan-6-yl, azetidyl, oxetanyl, tetrahydrofuranyl, or tetrahydropyranyl, wherein the cyclobutyl and cycloheptyl are independently unsubstituted or substituted with 1 or 2 substituents selected from alkyl, hydroxy, halo and haloalkyl and wherein the azetidyl, oxetanyl, tetrahydrofuranyl, and tetrahydropyranyl are independently unsubstituted or substituted with 1 or 2 substituents selected from alkyl, halo, haloalkyl, and a monocyclic 4- or 5-membered heterocyclyl containing one heteroatom selected from oxygen and nitrogen;

R^{3a} and R^{3b} are each independently selected from hydrogen, alkyl, cyano, alkoxy, alkoxyalkyl, haloalkyl, and halogen;

R^4 is hydrogen or alkyl;

R^5 is independently, at each occurrence, hydrogen, alkyl, or $-C(O)R^g$;

Cyc^1 is aryl, heteroaryl, heterocycle or cycloalkyl;

Cyc^2 is aryl, heteroaryl, heterocycle or cycloalkyl;

Q is a bond, C_1 - C_6 -alkylenyl, C_2 - C_6 -alkenylenyl, C(O)NH, O, S, or NR^5 ;

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Cyc^3 is aryl, heteroaryl, heterocycle or cycloalkyl, each of which is independently substituted or unsubstituted; R^a , R^b , R^c , R^d , R^e , and R^f are each independently hydrogen, alkyl, hydroxyalkyl, haloalkyl, hydroxy, cyano, alkoxy, alkoxyalkyl, or halogen;

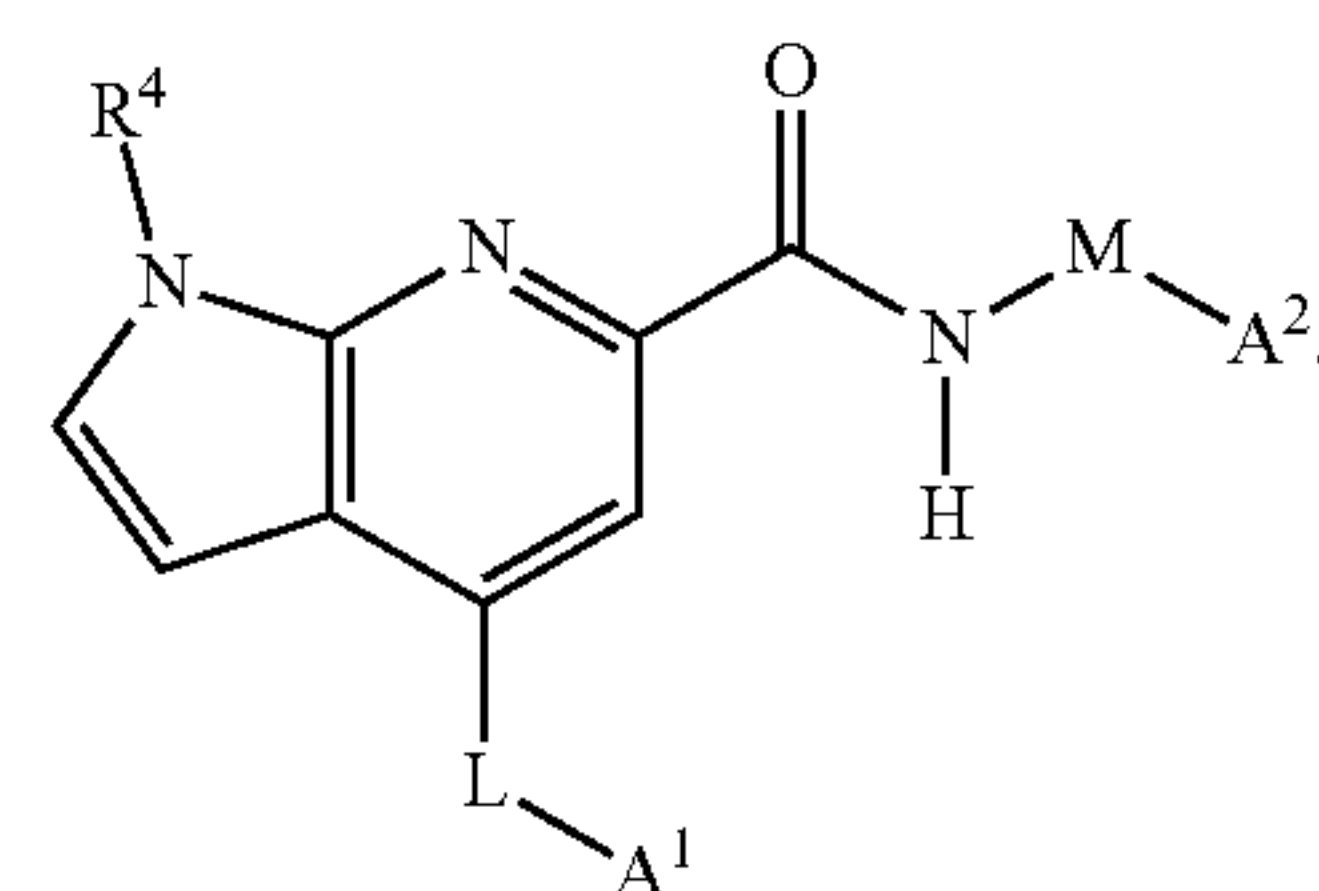
p is 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6;

t is 0, 1, 2, or 3;

k is 0, 1, 2, or 3; and

R^g is independently, at each occurrence, alkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl or alkoxy; wherein said aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl, and heterocycle, at each occurrence, are independently substituted or unsubstituted.

2. The compound of claim 1, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein the compound is a compound of formula (I-b):



3. The compound of claims 1, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein

L is $-[C(R^aR^b)]_p-$;

R^a and R^b are each independently hydrogen or alkyl;

p is 1;

A^1 is Cyc^2 -Q- Cyc^3 ;

Cyc^2 is aryl or heteroaryl;

Q is a bond; and

Cyc^3 is heteroaryl.

4. The compound of claim 3, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein

R^a and R^b are each hydrogen.

5. The compound of claim 4, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein

Cyc^2 is selected from phenyl and a six-membered heteroaryl ring having 1 or 2 nitrogen atoms.

6. The compound of claim 3, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein

Cyc^3 is a five-membered heteroaryl ring having 1 or 2 heteroatoms selected from nitrogen, oxygen and sulfur.

7. The compound of claim 1, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein

M is a bond or $-[C(R^cR^d)]_t-[C(R^eR^f)]_k-$;

R^c , R^d , R^e , and R^f are each independently hydrogen, alkyl, hydroxyalkyl, or hydroxy;

t is 0 or 1; and

k is 0 or 1.

8. A pharmaceutical composition comprising the compound of claim 1, or pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

9. A method for the treatment of a disorder associated with muscarinic acetylcholine receptor activity in a mammal, comprising administering to the mammal an effective amount of a compound of claim 1, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein the disorder is schizophrenia.

10. The compound of claim 2, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R^4 is methyl or ethyl.

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11. The compound of claim 5, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein the six-membered heteroaryl ring is pyridyl.

12. The compound of claim 6, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein

Cyc³ is selected from pyrazolyl, oxazolyl and thiazolyl, each of which may be unsubstituted or substituted with 1 or 2 substituents independently selected from the group consisting of alkyl, halogen, and haloalkyl.

13. The compound of claim 7, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein

t is 1;

k is 0; and

R^c and R^d are each independently hydrogen.

14. The compound of claim 1, wherein the compound is selected from:

1-methyl-N-tetrahydropyran-4-yl-4-[(4-thiazol-4-ylphenyl)methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide;

N-[(1S,2S)-2-hydroxycyclobutyl]-1-methyl-4-[(4-thiazol-4-ylphenyl)methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide;

1-ethyl-4-[(4-pyrazol-1-ylphenyl)methyl]-N-tetrahydropyran-4-yl-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide;

1-ethyl-N-(2-oxaspiro[3.3]heptan-6-yl)-4-[(4-pyrazol-1-ylphenyl)methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide;

1-ethyl-N-[(1S,2S)-2-hydroxycyclobutyl]-4-[(4-pyrazol-1-ylphenyl)methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide;

1-ethyl-N-[(1S,2S)-2-hydroxycycloheptyl]-4-[(4-pyrazol-1-ylphenyl)methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide;

1-methyl-4-[(4-pyrazol-1-ylphenyl)methyl]-N-tetrahydropyran-4-yl-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide;

1-methyl-N-(2-oxaspiro[3.3]heptan-6-yl)-4-[(4-pyrazol-1-ylphenyl)methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide;

N-[(1S,2S)-2-hydroxycyclobutyl]-1-methyl-4-[(4-pyrazol-1-ylphenyl)methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide;

1-methyl-N-(2-oxaspiro[3.3]heptan-6-yl)-4-[(4-thiazol-4-ylphenyl)methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide;

N-(2,6-dimethyltetrahydropyran-4-yl)-1-methyl-4-[(4-thiazol-4-ylphenyl)methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide;

N-(2,2-dimethyltetrahydropyran-4-yl)-1-methyl-4-[(4-thiazol-4-ylphenyl)methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide;

1-methyl-N-(tetrahydropyran-4-ylmethyl)-4-[(4-thiazol-4-ylphenyl)methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide;

1-methyl-N-[(3R)-tetrahydropyran-3-yl]-4-[(4-thiazol-4-ylphenyl)methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide;

1-methyl-N-[(3S)-tetrahydrofuran-3-yl]-4-[(4-thiazol-4-ylphenyl)methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide;

1-methyl-N-[(3R)-tetrahydrofuran-3-yl]-4-[(4-thiazol-4-ylphenyl)methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide;

1-methyl-N-(oxetan-3-yl)-4-[(4-thiazol-4-ylphenyl)methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide;

1-methyl-N-[1-(oxetan-3-yl)azetid-3-yl]-4-[(4-thiazol-4-ylphenyl)methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide;

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1-methyl-4-[[4-(1-methylpyrazol-3-yl)phenyl]methyl]-N-tetrahydropyran-4-yl-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide;

1-methyl-4-[[4-(1-methylpyrazol-3-yl)phenyl]methyl]-N-(2-oxaspiro[3.3]heptan-6-yl)pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide;

N-[(1R,2R)-2-hydroxycyclobutyl]-1-methyl-4-[[4-(1-methylpyrazol-3-yl)phenyl]methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide;

1-methyl-4-[[4-(1-methylpyrazol-3-yl)phenyl]methyl]-N-(tetrahydropyran-4-ylmethyl)pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide;

1-methyl-4[[4-(1-methylpyrazol-3-yl)phenyl]methyl]-N-(oxetan-3-yl)pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide;

1-methyl-4-[[6-(1-methylpyrazol-4-yl)-3-pyridyl]methyl]-N-tetrahydropyran-4-yl-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide;

1-methyl-4-[[6-(1-methylpyrazol-4-yl)-3-pyridyl]methyl]-N-(2-oxaspiro[3.3]heptan-6-yl)pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide;

N-(2,2-dimethyltetrahydropyran-4-yl)-1-methyl-4-[[6-(1-methylpyrazol-4-yl)-3-pyridyl]methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide;

N-[(1S,2S)-2-hydroxycyclobutyl]-1-methyl-4-[[6-(1-methylpyrazol-4-yl)-3-yl-pyridyl]methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide;

1-methyl-4-[[4-(2-methyloxazol-4-yl)phenyl]methyl]-N-tetrahydropyran-4-yl-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide;

1-methyl-4-[[4-(2-methyloxazol-4-yl)phenyl]methyl]-N-(2-oxaspiro[3.3]heptan-6-yl)pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide;

N-(2,2-dimethyltetrahydropyran-4-yl)-1-methyl-4-[[4-(2-methyloxazol-4-yl)phenyl]methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide;

N-[(1S,2S)-2-hydroxycyclobutyl]-1-methyl-4-[[4-(2-methyloxazol-4-yl)phenyl]methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide;

1-methyl-4-[[4-(2-methyloxazol-4-yl)phenyl]methyl]-N-(tetrahydropyran-4-ylmethyl)pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide;

1-methyl-N-tetrahydropyran-4-yl-4[(4-thiazol-2-ylphenyl)methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide;

1-methyl-N-(2-oxaspiro[3.3]heptan-6-yl)-4[(4-thiazol-2-ylphenyl)methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide;

N-[(1S,2S)-2-hydroxycyclobutyl]-1-methyl-4[(4-thiazol-2-ylphenyl)methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide;

N-[(2S,6R)-2,6-dimethyltetrahydropyran-4-yl]-1-methyl-4[(4-thiazol-2-ylphenyl)methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide;

N-(2,2-dimethyltetrahydropyran-4-yl)-1-methyl-4[(4-thiazol-2-ylphenyl)methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide;

N-(3,3-dimethyltetrahydropyran-4-yl)-1-methyl-4[(4-thiazol-2-ylphenyl)methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide;

1-methyl-N-(tetrahydropyran-4-ylmethyl)-4-[(4-thiazol-2-ylphenyl)methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide;

1-methyl-4-[[6-(1-methylpyrazol-3-yl)-3-pyridyl]methyl]-N-tetrahydropyran-4-yl-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide;

N-(2,2-dimethyltetrahydropyran-4-yl)-1-methyl-4-[[6-(1-methylpyrazol-3-yl)-3-pyridyl]methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide;

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N-(3,3-dimethyltetrahydropyran-4-yl)-1-methyl-4-[[6-(1-methylpyrazol-3-yl)-3-pyridyl]methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide;

N-(2,6-dimethyltetrahydropyran-4-yl)-1-methyl-4-[[6-(1-methylpyrazol-3-yl)-3-pyridyl]methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide;

1-methyl-4-[[6-(1-methylpyrazol-3-yl)-3-pyridyl]methyl]-N-(2-oxaspiro[3.3]heptan-6-yl)pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide;

1-methyl-4-[[6-(1-methylpyrazol-3-yl)-3-pyridyl]methyl]-N-(tetrahydropyran-4-ylmethyl)pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide;

1-methyl-4-[[6-(1-methylpyrazol-3-yl)-3-pyridyl]methyl]-N-(tetrahydrofuran-3-ylmethyl)pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide;

1-methyl-N-(3-methyloxetan-3-yl)-4-[[6-(1-methylpyrazol-3-yl)-3-pyridyl]methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide;

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N-(3,3-difluorocyclobutyl)-1-methyl-4-[[6-(1-methylpyrazol-3-yl)-3-pyridyl]methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide;

N-[(1S,2S)-2-hydroxycyclobutyl]-1-methyl-4-[[6-(1-methylpyrazol-3-yl)-3-pyridyl]methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide;

1-methyl-4-[[6-(1-methylpyrazol-3-yl)-3-pyridyl]methyl]-N-(1-tetrahydrofuran-2-ylethyl)pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide; and

1-methyl-4-[[6-(1-methylpyrazol-3-yl)-3-pyridyl]methyl]-N-[(2S)-tetrahydrofuran-2-yl]methyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

15 15. The compound of claim 14, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein the compound is 1-methyl-4-[[6-(1-methylpyrazol-4-yl)-3-pyridyl]methyl]-N-tetrahydropyran-4-yl-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine-6-carboxamide.

* * * * *